State Library

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1859. NO. 14.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			$1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
Do.	do. 3	do	1 50
Do.	do. 3	months without change,	4 00
Do.	do. 6	do....do....do	7 00
Do.	do. 12	do....do....do	12 00
Do.	do. 6	do..renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do. 12	do....do....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

J. H. ROTHWELL,
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will attend promptly to the collection of all Accounts, Notes, &c., entrusted to his care, for a reasonable commission; and will attend all Courts in the adjoining Counties for that purpose.
He also continues the Agency for the sale of Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.
November 18, 1859—12-tf.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILMINGTON BOOK BINDERY.
(Basement of New "Journal Building.")
P. HEINSBERGER, PROPRIETOR.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION paid to the Binding of Periodicals, also Music, Law and Medical Books. All kind of Ruling executed with neatness and despatch; and Blankbooks of any pattern manufactured at reasonable prices.
Oct. 28th, 1859 9-3m

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
G. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

H. W. GROVES,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 23, 1859—4-6m

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

WILLIAM D. MANN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES G. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.
EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or ocharge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.
THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.
These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.
Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare*.
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.
One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.
One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.
Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while
All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus*, and a preventive of *Cholera*.
Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.
One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.
One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.
A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY
"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.
SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.
If you are not satisfied, *try it*. All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that three slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]
DESCRIPTIONS:
HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.
SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.
SIMON is stout built, cooper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.
$150 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

Wanted.

NOT A HUMBUG.
WANTED.—One or more Young Men in each State, to whom will be paid $30 to $75 per month and expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,
M. B. ALLEN & CO.,
Sept. 2d, 1859—1-3m. Plaistow, N. H.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in market for a number of Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call or address me at Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN BARDEN.
August 19th, 1859. 52-6m

FULL CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SELL NEGROES, are requested to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to pay prices that will justify persons to sell. Please call on me or address me at Clinton, N. C., and you shall have the worth of your Negroes if you will sell them to me; and that without telling fibs, or that Negroes have fallen. L. A. POWELL,
Aug. 5th, 1859.—49-6m* Clinton, N. C.

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.
TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:
The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.
EVERETT PETERSON.
March 4, 1859 27-9m

NOTICE TO SLAVE-HOLDERS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.
I AM IN MARKET NOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING NEGROES. All persons who have such property to dispose of would do well to call on me, or address me at Warsaw, N. C. I will go to any part of either of the above named States after negroes.
All letters promptly attended to.
August 26, 1859—52-6m. NORRIS FREDERICK.

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!
GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

NEW GROCERY STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Russell & Bro., No. 30 North Water Street, where he has and will continue to receive a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, and such other articles as are usually kept in a Grocery Store, which he will sell low for cash. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
All Consignments of produce will receive prompt personal attention. D. M. FOYLES.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11th, 1859 11-tf

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & CO.'S (Baltimore) celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at *Baltimore prices* at shortest notice.
Circulars containing list of articles with prices furnished by ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., October 21, 1859. 8-1y

For Sale and to Let.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Plantation and Land, where he now lives, five miles above Long Creek Bridge, and 1 mile East of the Sampson Road; containing 362 acres, about fifty of which is cleared, and some of that very good swamp Land, tolerable good Turpentine and Shingle Timber in abundance, with all the necessary buildings about a Plantation in good repair. Persons wishing to buy will please call soon, as I am determined to sell. I deem it unnecessary to give a full discription of the Land, as those wishing to buy will examine for themselves.
Nov. 23. J. F. CROOM. 13-6t.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
FOUR LOTS in the flourishing Village of Rutherfordton, (the Western terminus of the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road,) are offered for sale on very low terms. Now is the time to buy before property rises to Rail Road prices. One of the most desirable lots in the place, containing 3 acres—part wood—excellent house, all other buildings, good water, &c. Two of one acre, and one of one-and-a-half acres, each having good new houses, and otherwise improved
For particulars address the subscriber, who will give any information desired. L. P. ERWIN.
Rutherfordton, N. C., Nov. 17, 1859. 12-5tw.

IMPORTANT SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having sold his Plantation, will offer at public sale, at his residence in Halifax County, ten miles west of Enfield, on the 8th and 9th of December next, his entire stock of HOGS, consisting of between 80 and 100 Fat Hogs and a number of SOWS, PIGS, SHOATS, HORSES, MULES, COWS, OXEN, and a fine DURHAM BULL; four or five hundred barrels of CORN, FODDER, OATS, WHEAT, &c. A good GIN, half interest in WHEAT THRASHER, some HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. Terms of sale easy, will be made known on day of sale. WILLIAM HILL.
Raleigh Standard, Tarboro' Southerner, copy four times.
Nov. 11. 11-4t.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, will be sold at the late residence of Geo. Fennell, deceased, all the perishable property belonging to the Estate, viz: *CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS, CORN, FODDER, &c., HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE*, and various articles, too tedious to mention, also at the same time and place, a *TRACT OF LAND*, lying on the Washington road, joining the lands of John T. Newton and others, known as the Bland place. The sale will continue from day to day, until all are sold. Terms made known on day of sale.
OWEN FENNELL, } Executors.
R. J. FENNELL, }
Oct. 28th, 1859. 10-5t*.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
WE SHALL EXPOSE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in the town of Magnolia, Duplin County, on Saturday the 26th day of November next, all the Real Estate of the late Doct. Elias K. Faison, dec'd, said property consisting of the DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, lately occupied by the dec'd, and two vacant lots adjoining, one of which is a desirable situation for a store. Terms, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale.
ELIAS FAISON, } Ex'rs.
ALFRED JOHNSON. }
Oct. 28th, 1859. 9-5t

VALUABLE ROCKY POINT PLANTATION FOR SALE.
1,000 ACRES OF LAND, lying on the West side of the North East branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, and three miles from the Railroad, known as the
VATTS, OR FERRY PLANTATION.
The Lands are underlaid with the best of marl, and well adapted to the growth of Cotton or Pea Nuts. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, of as good Land as there is in the county, with a good Dwelling and out-houses, Negro Quarters, Stables and Barn, the last two, new framed buildings, immediately on the bank of the River.
If not sold before, the Land, Team and Farming Utensils, of all descriptions, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on the 10th day of December.
TERMS.—The Land will be sold for one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, three and four years, with approved note bearing interest.
For further information, apply to LEVIN LANE, or WM. W. LANE, Agent.
Tarboro' Southerner and Newbern Progress, copy weekly until otherwise ordered.
October 14th, 1859—7-tf.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go West, will sell, on moderate terms, his PLANTATION in Columbus county, situated 36 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and within from half-a-mile to one-and-a-half miles from the Waccamaw Lake.
The tract contains 1,000 acres, of which 200 acres are under good fence, and in order for cultivation, and well adapted to the production of CORN, PEAS, COTTON and POTATOES. If desired, two Plantations might be made, containing 300 or 400 acres each, of good productive land, or the whole might be included in one plantation, well situated in one body.
The RANGE for Cattle and Hogs is unquestionably the best in the lower part of the State.
On the place is a NEW DWELLING, with seven comfortable rooms, Negro Houses, new Barn, and other usual outhouses. The stock would be sold with Plantation if desired.
Sept. 16, 1859—3-6m* H. J. SMITH.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER, TURPENTINE AND FARMING LANDS.
OFFICE OF THE ALA. & FLA. R. R. CO., Pensacola, Sept 8, 1859.
THE Alabama and Florida Railroad Company will sell at Public Auction, in the city of Pensacola, on *Monday, the 5th day of December* next, and subsequent days, any portions of their lands lying along the Railroad, and Perdido and Escambia rivers; and between the Gulf of Mexico and the State line of Alabama. Within these limits are fist rate Timber, Turpentine and some good Farming Lands.
The completion of the Railroad by the 25th April next to the State line of Alabama; and the construction immediately of a Branch Road of 5 miles in length connecting the valley of the Perdido with the city of Pensacola, will open a large portion of these lands to an easy, direct and cheap communication with the rising and valuable market of Pensacola.
Persons desirous of making purchases before the day appointed for the public sale, can do so at private sale on application to the undersigned at the office of the Company in the city of Pensacola.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. W. HUTTON,
Secretary Ala. & Fla. R. R Co.
Sept. 16th, 1859. 3-ts.

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.
TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE M. D.

Schools.

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL.
HIGH POINT, N. C.
S. LANDER,.....PRINCIPAL AND PROPRIETOR.
THE SPRING SESSION of 1860, will begin on the 9th of January. It will be the aim of the Principal to carry out as far as may be, the plans of the original Proprietor, by whose recent death the Institution has fallen into his hands. The benevolent feature of the School, forces him to require strict compliance with the Terms published below. Worthy poor young ladies wishing an education are invited to correspond with him.
RATES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.—Board, exclusive of lights, $40; Regular Tuition, $10 to $15; Incidental Tax, $1; Latin or French, $5; Music on Piano, or Guitar, $20; other Branches at reasonable rates.
TERMS.—Fifty dollars required in advance; the balance at the close of the Session. Books, Stationary, and Candles, furnished at low rates for cash on delivery. Pupils are not allowed to make accounts.
For further information, address the Principal.
Nov. 23, 1859. 13-5*

CHOWAN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
WILL COMMENCE ITS FALL SESSION ON THE first Wednesday in October next. Catalogues containing full particulars may be had by application to
BENJ. A. SPEIRS,
Aug. 26, 1859—52-17t* Murfreesboro', N. C.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.
THIS SCHOOL will be opened again under the same corps of Teachers, on Thursday the 15th day of September next.
The scholastic year comprises ten months, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. Fees for Tuition as heretofore, and payable one half at Christmas, and the other at the close, viz: the second Thursday in July, 1860.
For further particulars a circular will be sent on application to T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal,
or to D. MALARD, Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.
July 22. 47-tf

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.
THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having at the present October Term, 1859. of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin County, qualified as Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Timothy Newkirk, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JOHN D. POWERS, }
H. F. MURPHY, } Executors.
Oct. 18th, A. D. 1859. 9-6t-w

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate of land warrant for eighty acres, numbered 31,316, issued to John Barnhill, private in Captain ——'s company of North Carolina Militia in the war of 1812.
The original warrant was issued under the Act of Congress, passed Sept. 28th, 1850, and was lost some time during the year 185—, on its transmission by mail from the Commissioner of Pensions, to the undersigned, agent for the claimants. A further description of said warrant cannot be given, owing to its loss, and the absence of the subsequent letter of the Commissioner, giving the date of its issue, &c.
JOHN A. RICHARDSON, *Attorney.*
Nov. 8th 1859. 11-6t.

LAW NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together in the practice of the Law in the Counties of Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, Sampson, and New Hanover. Office on Front street, second door South Bank of Cape Fear, where one of them can always be found.
A. EMPIE, Jr.,
Sept. 28.—20-1m— -3m D. C. ALLEN.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—**Beware of Runners** and **Hackmen**, who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

P. ARMSTRONG'S
PATENT WASHING MACHINE.
LABOR SAVING—THE WORK OF THREE HANDS DONE BY ONE WITH EASE.
THE ABOVE MACHINE is warranted to wash clothes without damaging them in the least, and all the Agent asks, to sell every family a Machine, is a thorough examination. I have the Rights for Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow and New Hanover counties. Any person wishing to see the Machine will please call at the *Farmer's House*, near the W. & W. R. R. Depot, where he will take pleasure in showing all the particulars.
H. M. BISHOP, Agent.
July 19. 47-6m— 268-2m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

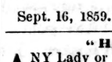
SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED POTASH.
More than Double the Strength of Ordinary Potash.
FOR MAKING SOAP WITHOUT LIME, with little trouble and at trifling expense. The cheapest article ever discovered for the purpose. One pound will make twelve or fifteen gallons of good soft Soap, or nine pounds Hard Soap. Printers will find it a superior article for cleansing type.—It is perfectly soluble and free from impurities.
Broken in small lumps and put up in 1, 2, 4 and 6 pound cans.
Manufactured at the CHALLENGE CHEMICAL WORKS, Brookly, and sold by E. R. DURKEE & CO., 181 Pearl Street, New York.
October 7th, 1859—6-1y.

KEROSENE OIL!
THE NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1854.)
Announce that, having made great improvements in the manufacture of Kerosene, they are now enabled to offer it to the Trade at
A REDUCED PRICE.
The attention of consumers is respectfully called to the subjoined table, the result of a photometrical examination, by ED'D N. KENT, Esq., of New York, Chemist, and dated Feb. 3, 1856.

MATERIAL.	LAMP.	Intensity of Light.	Quantity of Light from an equal measure of Oil.	Price of the Oil per Gallon.	Cost of an equal Amount of Light.
Kerosene	Kerosene	13.689	2.435	$1 00	$ 4 10
Camphene	Camphene	5.625	1.299	63	4 85
Whale Oil	Solar	1.892	833	1 00	12 00
Lard Oil	Solar	1.640	706	1 25	17 70
Sperm Oil	Solar	2 025	850	2 25	26 47
Burning Fluid	Large Wick	553	300	87	29 00

Reliable orders from the Trade, by Mail or Telegraph, filled, on application to
AUSTENS, Agents,
93 Pearl Street, N. Y.
KEROSENE is also to be obtained at the Manufacturers' Prices, of all the New York Wholesale Druggists, Grocers, Camphene and Burning Fluid Manufacturers and Dealers in Lamps.
N. B.—KEROSENE is the trade-mark of the Kerosene Oil Co., and all persons are cautioned against using the said traid-mark for other oils.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-3m

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT*, a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
*** Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

WM. L. JACOBS'
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
No. 39 MARKET ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.
Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.
He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.
April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT!
AN IMPORTANT WORK FOR AGENTS.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE LIFE, SPEECHES AND MEMORIALS
OF
DANIEL WEBSTER,
Containing his most Celebrated Orations,
A Selection from the Eulogies delivered on the occasion of his Death, and his Life and Times.
BY SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, L.L.D.
In one large volume of 550 pages, printed on fine paper and bound in beautiful style; containing excellent tint illustrations of his Birthplace and Mansion at Marshfield; and a full-length, life-like Steel Portrait. The Publisher offers it with confidence to the American public, and is convinced that it will supply an important want in American literature. No work was to be obtained heretofore, which presented, within a compact and convenient compass, the chief events of the life of Daniel Webster, his most

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1859.

Change of Day.

Owing to the recent alteration in the schedule of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, it so happens that on several weekly mail routes connecting with this railroad, our weekly paper of Friday fails to reach our subscribers supplied by these routes until the next week, it not being delivered from the cars on Friday morning before day, there being no person to receive it, and the mail carriers on the several weekly routes having left before the next train arrives.

In order to obviate this difficulty, and to secure the delivery of our paper to all our mail subscribers with the greatest amount of certainty and the smallest amount of delay, we have thought best, for the present at least, or until some change is made in our mail arrangements, to issue the Wilmington Journal on Thursday, being one day in advance of its former and long accustomed day of publication. We commence this arrangement with the present issue. We trust that it will be found satisfactory.

☞ The North Carolina University Magazine for December, is at hand. It is adorned by a portrait of Hon. Frederick Nash, L. L. D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. To this is appended a brief "Memoir of Judge Nash, by Hon. John H. Bryan."

Next in order is the Address delivered before the Alumni Association of the University, at the commencement of 1857, by Hon. Warren Winslow.

In the Editors' Table we find the Correspondence between a Committee of the Senior Class of the University of North Carolina and Arch-Bishop Hughes, of New York, containing the invitation to the Bishop to deliver the commencement sermon on the night before the first Thursday in June, 1860; also, the Bishop's acceptance. He wishes to know whether it is to be strictly a sermon, or simply a discourse. He says, "If it were to be, properly speaking, a sermon, I would take occasion to present the constitution and character of the Catholic Church, just as it is, without any remarks or comparison that might be invidous or offensive to persons of other denominations. I think, however, that if you will accept of a discourse, which ought not to be called a *sermon*, I would, in my address, call your attention to "*The importance of individual and heartfelt loyalty to the constitution and laws of one's country.*"

In reply the committee state that a discourse, such as proposed, upon the latter subject mentioned by the Bishop, would not be in accordance with the usages of the University. They desire him to preach their "Commencement or Baccalaureate *Sermon*" on any religious subject that he may select. The class, however, begs leave to suggest that doctrinal sermons are not customary on that occasion. To this, in conclusion, the Bishop answers, that he shall endeavor to preach their commencement sermon in the spirit which their interesting letter has indicated.

We have noticed this matter at length because it has been much talked about, and many people want to know how it is.

It will be seen that the contents of this number of the Magazine are quite able and interesting.

Firm but Cautious.

In the present state of feeling at the South, justified to a great extent by a position of affairs to which recent events have drawn attention, it is quite possible that, unless great caution is exercised, and the coolest counsels listened to, serious injustice may be done to strangers whose only object in visiting the South may be the prosecution of their lawful business. This would be an occurrence that all of us would sincerely deprecate.

Every proper precaution ought to be used to guard our different Southern communities from the unlawful proceedings of abolition emissaries, or other incendiary disturbers of our peace; but care must be taken that this does not run into unbecoming panic, or result in evils hardly less than those which it is sought to avoid. Our institutions and our social stability do not, thank providence, rest on so insecure a basis as to be at the mercy of every hostile wind that blows from the North, or every mousing attack of petty vagrants. We are not and we ought not to be driven from our propriety or led to the violation of law by any such people. We have laws fully adequate to our protection and we go for their *rigid enforcement*. We go also for vigilance and increased care in the enforcement of discipline, but for no action dictated by passion or mere nervousness. We know that hundreds of northern men must visit our country, and that the majority—the vast majority of these have altogether too much sense to interfere with what does not concern them, whatever their abstract notions must be. Of course it is to be expected that neither annoyance nor impediment will be offered unless upon some specific ground for suspicion. *Then* the duty of self-protection becomes paramount.

ROUGH JUSTICE.—We learn that two or three more gentlemen pick-pockets, passed through here last night on their way North, having received a sort of irregular justice at the hands of parties in Columbia. They must by all accounts have fared hard, having been whaled, blacked, shaved down one side of their faces, with luxuriant beards and whiskers left on the other. They contrived somehow to get the hirsute side of their countenances smoothed off and the black measurably removed. Apparently these persons had no other fanaticism than a slight obliquity of moral vision, which prevented them distinguishing between what belonged to themselves and to others.

There are two more of the gang in Jail in Columbia. The gentlemen who went through here, will hardly visit the Capital of South Carolina again in a hurry. We dislike all mob law, but have no doubt of the fact that these people deserved what they got.

☞ One of the first and most marked effects of the Harper's Ferry difficulty, and of the revelations that have followed it, is the increased jealousy with which suspicious characters are watched at the South. Last week two book pedlars were caught at Salisbury, trading and consorting with negroes and committed to jail to await their trial at the next County Court. These gentlemen hailed from Connecticut. We notice that a man named Rood, who was here some months ago canvassing for the Eclectic Magazine has got himself into trouble at Charlottesville, Va., suspected of being an emissary of insurrection. We know nothing about that, but we will say for him, that he was the most troublesome, pertinacious *bore* that we ever met up with. We often wished that somebody might slay him before he became the death of us.

Two gentlemen passed through here on Saturday with their heads shaved. We believe they had also been whaled at Columbia, S. C. They were simply guilty of stealing things.

It is a hard thing when the people of one section are thus forced to regard those of the other as their enemies; but is too much the case. All this sort of character will bear polite watching.

☞ They caught two white shad in the Savannah River last week. They were caught up near Augusta, and are said to have been as large as similar sized fish are usually seen, and weighed about as much as fish of equal dimensions could be expected to weigh. The *Savannah Republican*, says the shad were about the size of a piece of chalk.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Wilmington has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent.

"Opposition"—Why?

We happened last evening, when overhauling some old exchanges, to light upon a copy of the Raleigh *Register*, having displayed conspiciously under its editorial head, a call or address from a committee of "Opposition" gentlemen, for the holding of an "Opposition" State convention on the 22d February, 1860.

We fell to thinking. Every man has a right to his own way of thinking, and every party has a right to form its own organization—to that, of course, in the abstract, we do not and cannot object; still we could not help asking ourselves, what good end, or indeed what end at all these gentlemen could well propose to themselves by taking the initiative step towards a distracting excitement during the next summer.

People must see by this time, that so far as national politics are concerned, there can only be two parties in the field, and that these will be that meeting in convention at Charleston—the Democratic party and some organization based upon Northern antagonism to Southern institutions—a "Republican" party in fact. Even of those gentlemen who have all along belonged to the opposition to the Democracy, nearly all concede that the South must go with the Charleston nominee—that she certainly *will*; yea, even Maryland, too; and, indeed, that under existing circumstances it is about the only showing left.

It is in view of this state of things that we look upon the "Opposition" revival as decidedly inopportune.—There is really no issue in State politics demanding or justifying any particularly fierce rally, and it is not hoped to carry the State by any Opposition candidate for Governor. There will be no more chance for that next year than there was last, when the Opposition did not even think it worth while to hold a convention, or put a candidate in the field. There must be something else behind—something else that the wire-workers have in view. What is it? We don't think half the members of the Opposition party really know themselves. Perhaps they are flattered up with the fancied idea of carrying the State for some person or persons unknown, for Governor or President, or the like—not so the wire-workers.—True, *they* would like to be all Governors, etc., also, but that won't do.

Do our Democratic friends remember how, last summer, with a large aggregate majority in the State, we made a loss in the way of congressmen? Our supremacy was nullified and the minority was enabled to divide the congressional delegation equally with the majority. Their measures were well taken and successfully carried out. They took us in detail and carried their point.—Now let us learn a lesson from that, next summer. Let us look out for our counties and senatorial districts, or we know not what may be the result of any supineness or want of harmony among ourselves. We have seen what such things may result in—we are warned.

Recollect that there is a United States Senator to be chosen in 1860, together with a Supreme Court Judge, and other highly important offices to be filled. To divide the Senatorial delegation as well as the Representative would be quite an achievement, and would be highly gratifying to the distinguished wire-worker who might get the post of Senator.

We make these remarks in order that no false security may prevail among the members of the Democratic party, and to indicate the direction in which an attack may probably be made.

Our opposition friends made a terrible push and big pother over the Congressional elections last summer, and why? What have they really gained? The South Americans cannot hope to impress their peculiar tenets upon the Legislation of Congress. Surely they cannot mean to affiliate with the Black Republicans. Unless they go with our sectional enemies what, *can* they do in Congress, that could not have been done better, because more consistently by Democrats? Are our opposition friends proud of Gen. Leach? Do they admire Mr. Gilmer? Do they really think there is any force in Mr. Vance, the funny young man of the mountains? In the contest too surely approaching have they gained anything by dividing the delegation? They certainly have not added to its strength in any other way while they very certainly have deprived it of the power which depends upon Union.

We would avoid useless and unnecessary contests now, at the South, if possible, and we make these remarks as reasoning with our opposition friends—not quarrelling with them. Why permit themselves to be stirred up by the machinations of wire-workers who have far other objects in view than those they would have the world to believe?

WASHINGTON IRVING, the most genial of humorists, and the purest of writers, one of whom it might well have been said that he touched nothing that he did not adorn—this great and good man died last evening, aged some seventy-three or seventy-four years. His death is a public loss.

☞ In the last number of the *Fayetteville Carolinian*, our talented young friend, Mr. A. T. Banks announces the close of his connection with that paper, stating that circumstances about which the public would not be interested, have induced him voluntarily to withdraw.

High Prices for Negroes.

MAGNOLIA DUPLIN COUNTY, Nov. 29th, 1859.

Editors Journal:—I will inform you that at the sale of Timothy Newkirk, deceased, the following slaves were sold and brought unprecedented high prices, on the 24th, instant, viz:—Virgil, aged about 40 years, $835; Dave, 65, $205; Brister, 50, $605; Emily, 20, $1,500; Margaret, 19, $1,500; Chilly, 20, $1,535; Susan, 30, $1,255; Diner, 18, $1,500; Mary Ann, 20, $1,410; Thankful, 5, $555; Rachel Ann, 20, $1,491; Andrew, 10, $999; Essex, 30, $1,550; Diannah, 11, $905; Betsey and child, 40, $1,230; Grace and child, 45, $605; Jerusha, 4, $475; Susan Jane and two children, 40, $1,750; one negro woman and two children, nearly 40 years, for $1,870; and several other old slaves, all selling high.

LOSS OF OCEAN STEAMERS—THE STEAMSHIP INDIAN.—The New York *Herald*, of the 24th instant, contains the following:

The screw steamship Indian, belonging to the Liverpool and Canadian Steamship Company, which sailed from Liverpool on the 9th instant, for Portland, Maine, got on the rocks of Mary Joseph, off Guysboro, Nova Scotia, at 5 o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 21st inst. and is a total wreck. She parted amidships, and had lost three men and two boats at the date of our last reports from Portland and Sackville, N. B. The remainder of the passengers and crew were saved; but as the Nova Scotia Telegraph Line refused to keep open beyond the usual working hour last evening, we do not know as yet where they were taken to or how they fared. The India was a first class iron propeller, of one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four tons burden. She was built in Dumbarton, Scotland, in the year 1855, and enjoyed a very good reputation for speed and safety.—She was two hundred and eighty-three feet long, and fitted with five water-tight bulkhead compartments. Her engine was a vertical direct one, with two cylinders of sixty-two inches in diameter and a three and a half feet stroke.

As our readers are aware, the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic was the Sirius, in 1838. The regular line of European steamships was started by Mr. Cunard, in 1840, and since that time there have been lost on the Atlantic twelve steam vessels, making an average in nineteen years of about one in every eighteen months. The disasters may be summed up as follows: President, never heard of; Columbia, all hands saved; Humboldt, all hands saved; City of Glasgow, never heard of; City of Philadelphia, all hands saved; Franklin, all hands saved; Arctic, a few only saved; Pacific, never heard of; Lyonais, a few only saved; Tempest, never heard of; Austria, burned, with great loss of life; Indian, three lives lost.

Guysboro, near which the Indian was wrecked, is a town situated at the utmost Eastern extremity of the main land of Novia Scotia. It had about eleven thousand inhabitants when the last census of its population was taken.

TEMPERANCE is the father of health, cheerfulness and old age.

☞ The Legislature of South Carolina, met at Columbia on Monday, the 28th inst.

COUNTERFEIT HALF DOLLARS.—The Fayetteville *Observer* of the 28th inst., says it learns that "within a few days past a number of counterfeit half dollars have been put in circulation in this place. One of them has been handed to us.—It is slightly thinner than the genuine coin, has not so clear a ring, and has a greasy feeling. With these exceptions it is a remarkably good imitation, and well calculated to deceive. The one we have has the date 1834."

ANOTHER BANK IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Franklin (Macon county) Observer publishes a notice signed by the commissioners requesting "the stockholders of the Miners' and Planters' Bank to meet in the town of Murphy, N. C., on the first Monday in December for the purpose of making such regulations as are necessary to put said Bank into operation. It is desired that all the preliminary steps be taken to have the Bank in operation by the first day of January 1860.

This Bank was chartered by the last Legislature. Capital $400,000. Shares $50 each. To go into operation when $100,000 are subscribed, and $50.000 paid in.

STATE STOCKS.—The latest sales of North Carolina Bonds in New York are reported at 98¼. Virginia 94⅜. Tennessee 90⅛. Missouri 84⅜.

☞ The citizens of Wayne county have subscribed the requisite sum of money to purchase the ground and construct the buildings necessary for holding of annual fairs at Goldsboro'. The Newbern *Progress* says that meetings will be held in a few days for the purpose of organization and the election of officers. Success to the enterprise.

☞ The President's Message it is understood will not be more than two-thirds the length of that of last year.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—*St. Louis, Nov.* 26.—The Republican publishes Santa Fe letters of the 7th.

The Indians were still committing depredations on the mails and emigrant trains.

Colonel Fauntleroy had arrived at Santa Fe and assumed command of the department. It was expected that he would immediately take measures to chastise the Indians and prevent their outrages in the future.

FIRE IN SALISBURY.—On Wednesday morning of last week, the old Methodist Church building was destroyed by fire.—It stood near the new brick Church erected by the congregation last year. The latter, together with other buildings near, was saved. The fire is supposed to have occurred from carelessness.

OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL—MORE GOLD DISCOVERIES—PROSPERITY OF SAN FRANCISCO—MORMON OUTRAGES, &C.—*St. Louis, Nov.* 26*th*.—The overland California mail has arrived, with dates to the 4th inst.

Business at San Francisco was dull, and prices unchanged. Money was in great demand, and the steamer of the 5th would not take away very heavy shipments.

The rainy season had fairly commenced, and three thousand passengers had arrived at San Francisco from Panama and the north during the three days previous to the departure of the mail.

The telegraph was in operation to a distance of 160 miles east of San Francisco, on the Butterfield route, and would reach Vizala, 250 miles, by 1st of January.

There was more improvements in progress at San Francisco than at any period since 1854. The city was generally more prosperous than at any period since the revulsion.

Judge Terry has been indicted and placed under bond in the sum of $10,000 to answer the charge of killing Senator Broderick in a duel.

It was understood at San Francisco that Mr. Garrison had sold to Mr. Vanderbilt his entire interest in the mail steamers on the Pacific side.

The case of Merced Mining Company *vs.* Fremont, was under argument before the Supreme Court, and would doubtless go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

New gold discoveries were constantly being made in the Washo valley. Another large amount of ore had reached San Francisco, which assayed from two to six thousand dollars per ton.

The Cornstalk vein is regarded as the richest silver mine in the world.

The grand jury of Carson Valley has submitted a report to Judge Cradlebaugh, complaining of outrages perpetrated on immigrants by the Mormons, and calling for remedial legislation by Congress.

☞ An exchange paper says: "The best safety-valve to a boiler is a sober engineer. Congress may legislate till doomsday, but as long as the officers carry too much steam, the boats will follow their example."

☞ Some slanderer asserts that the paper-makers are the greatest magicians of the age, inasmuch as they transfer beggars' rags into sheets for editors to lie on.

ANOTHER HEAVY DISCHARGE.—Ninety-seven workmen were discharged from employment at the Gosport navy yard on Saturday last, viz:—forty-two ship carpenters, twenty-seven bolt drivers, twenty-four laborers, and four sawyers.

UNITED STATE'S CIRCUIT COURT.—This tribunal is in session here this week, his Honor Judge Biggs presiding.—Judge Wayne and Mr. District Attorney Dick are expected, but had not arrived on Monday evening. Mr. Marshal Jones is in attendance.

We learn that the case of Wilkinson, charged with robbing the mail, will probably be tried; and that Williams, formerly Postmaster at Elizabeth City, who made his escape at the last term of the Court, has surrendered himself, is in town, and will receive his sentence.—*Ral Standard*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL—LATER FROM DENVER CITY.—*St. Louis, Nov.* 28.—The overland California mail of the 7th inst has arrived. The Governor of California had ordered an election on the 10th of December, to fill the vacancy in the State Senate. It was anticipated that the election would be an exciting one, involving questions of harbor protections.

An association had been formed at San Francisco for excluding Chinese from all employment except the lowest.

Trade had opened fair and with encouraging prospects.

The Denver City express has arrived with dates to the 17th, and $6,000 in treasure.

The provisional government was working harmoniously. Mining operations continued and the weather was favorable.

LATER FROM BROWNSVILLE AND HAVANA.—*New Orleans, Nov.* 28.—Brownsville advices of the 20th inst. have been received. Lieut. Tennison, of the revenue cutter Dodge, reports that 200 men were guarding the city, which was closely besieged, but up to that time had not been attacked.

The steamer Moses Taylor, from Havana, has arrived.

A SINGULAR STORY.—Alexander Dumas has lately published a singular story concerning the late Czar Nicholas, of Russia, viz: that after the disastrous news from the Crimea of Russian defeats, the Czar resolved to die! Should he retrace his footsteps, and abandon his policy, he would have to give the lie to a reign of thirty years. Should he persist in carrying on the war, he would ruin Russia. But what he could not ask without loss of honor, viz: peace, his successor might. He, therefore, by pressing solicitation, obtained from his physician, who had previously resisted for two months, a dose of poison strong enough to kill him, but yet weak enough to allow him to live a few hours after having taken it. The physician left Petersburg on the 17th of February, having obtained from the Emperor a declaration in writing which made him safe at all points. On the morning of the 18th, the Emperor swallowed that poison, after which he sent for the Grand Duke Alexander—now Emperor—and told him all. The latter would have cried out for help, but the Emperor prevented him by an order so positive that, as son and a subject, he could not disobey his father and his sovereign. Then the Emperor explained to him in detail the motives which induced him to take this heroic step. The young Prince broken-hearted, the tears streaming from his eyes, his utterance choked by sobs, listened to the dreadful narrative on his knees, and clasped his hands, exclaiming, "my father! my father!" The Emperor would not allow him to quit his side until he had obtained a solemn promise to let death take its course without attempting to stop it.—But the instant the Young Prince was out of the room, his filial love triumphed over his fidelity to his word, and he summoned the whole of the royal family, and also three physicians. The latter arrived too late. The Emperor, after a hot violet agony, expired at twenty minutes past twelve, at noon, on the 18th of February, 1855. At the same instant Russia changed not only her master, but her policy.

THE DEAD HOUSES OF EUROPE.—A correspondent of the Troy Arena says: In Frankfort-on-the Main and in Munich are dead houses to which bodies are sent previous to burial, where they are kept for some two or three days for the purpose of ascertaining whether life has become extinct or not. On the fingers of the corpses are placed thimbles which are attached to a cord communicating with a bell. The slightest movement of a finger rings the bell, and thus, in cases of suspended animation, efforts are made to restore the body, instead of burying alive, as no doubt, often happens in this country. In Munich it is compulsory on the friends and relatives of all, whether rich or poor, to send the body to the dead house, and allow it to remain a certain number of days—the exact time I have forgotten. In Frankfort, I think, it is not compulsory, but it is, nevertheless, a custom very generally followed.

A PRAIRIE FIRE.—A letter from Cannon Falls, Minnesota, to the St. Paul Pioneer, says:

"The night we arrived here it was our privilege to witness one of the grandest sights of the Western country. We stood on a high bluff overlooking the town and saw a prairie fire in all its madness and destructiveness. From out of the west, above the dim horizon, the great red flames came surging in long, quivering waves, extending four or five miles over the prairie. As they came roaring onwards the scene was perfectly magnificent. The whole heavens were as red as blood; the flames rose fifteen or twenty feet in the air and seemed to threaten destruction to every thing before them.—Some farms which lay in their way very narrowly escaped by having furrows ploughed around. Several wheat stacks were swallowed up, and one man only saved his dwelling-house by six feet. Men worked like Trojans all the night fighting the fire. About a quarter of a mile on the other side of the river the flames wheeled around with a sudden change of the wind, and went tearing down the river eastward. A lofty, abrupt, rocky bluff, which seemed to bar their way effectually, was scaled in two or three seconds, and the fire poured down the slope on the other side in several distinct streams, looking exactly like liquid red-hot lava pouring down some rocky mountain. The next morning this fiery flood had left a great blackened waste as far as the eye could reach."

Letters Received by Gov. Wise—Force Organizing to Rescue Old Brown.

That the public may see the fixed determination of a large portion of the North to attempt a rescue of Old Brown and the other condemned insurgents, the Richmond Enquirer gives extracts from letters received by Governor Wise from reliable persons. From these letters it has omitted all portions that could lead to the discovery of the authors' names. The Enquirer says:

"Let it be remembered that these letters are from reliable persons, *with names attached*, and that they speak of what they know and have seen. They bring no idle and irresponsible rumor, but relate facts that cannot but convince the most incredulous that there are those in the Northern States who have been planning the rescue of John Brown. The presence of a large military force would, it was hoped, arrest this organization, convince its leaders of their folly, and show the country that Virginia will enforce the judgment of her courts."

"These are but selections from hundreds, from anonymous and reliable sources, which have been received.—There may be no foundation for the rumor, and we sincerely hope there is not, but we cannot read the letters received by the Executive without feeling convinced that the rescue of Old Brown is being actively planned by a well provided organization.

"The excited condition of the public mind around Charlestown, caused by these rumors, and the acts of incendiarism that have destroyed the property of the jurors, would justify an augmentation of the forces, if for no other purpose, to prevent an outraged people from seeking vengeance upon the authors of their wrongs."

The following are the extracts referred to:

[Extract from a Letter from Lewisburg, Union county, Pa., Nov. 15, 1859.]

"As a friend to the constitution and the Union I feel it my duty to apprise you of a sworn, secret and lawless band of fanatical abolitionists and black republicans now forming in this, as well as several other counties in this State. The principal organization is in this village, and auxiliary societies exist in the neighboring towns. They call themselves 'The Noble Sons of Liberty,' and as far as I can learn number about five hundred in all, and are led by Capt. Smelly, alias 'Limber Jim,' an ultra abolitionist of this village. They armed with a pair of Colt's revolvers each, and design dropping into Charlestown and the adjacent places by ones and twos, so as to avoid suspicion, and when all are collected at Charlestown, at a certain signal, pounce upon the jail and demand the release of that old villian, John Brown, now a prisoner in the hands of the judiciary of your State. The reason for using revolvers is that they can be carried about the person without attracting attention or exciting suspicion. The exact time for collecting the forces of the brigands above mentioned I could not ascertain, but they will go to Charlestown in disguise and mostly by night, which, I believe, is a plan adopted by their ring-leader.

"Thus far they have observed the utmost secresy as to the existence and object of their association, and to avoid suspicion on the part of all outsiders here, they will leave gradually, so that their motives will not be suspected until a day or two previous to the execution of Brown. * * * I was ushered into a large room, where, to my astonishment, I found about seventy-five persons congregated, all seemingly conversing upon some topic which they wished kept secret. * * * While I was in the room several persons were initiated, and took the oath of membership."

[Extract of a letter from Enon, Clark county, Ohio.]

"Although we are, personally, entirely strangers to each other, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you—whether they will be of any benefit to you or not, I know not. Since the break out of trouble at Harper's Ferry there has been and still continues to be a great deal of fear and anxiety with regard to the result, and my object in addressing you is to let you know that it is the opinion of a number of our citizens that there will be a desperate effort made to save the notorious Brown from being executed, and that may be done by a sudden and tremendous rush on the ground.

"I will not dictate, but I think you will need a heavy and efficient guard, and well arranged and well posted, otherwise I should be fearful of the effusion of blood; if reports be true, you may prepare for a struggle. It is reasonable to suppose that Brown, having rendered efficient service for the republican party in Kansas and elsewhere, they will not see him swing, if they can avoid it. * * * If our anticipations are correct with regard to your having trouble on the day of execution, (and it might be a rush on the prison previous to the day of execution,) we would expect to see your towns, villages and hotels crowded with strangers a few days before the day of execution, all secretly armed."

[Extract from a Letter from New York, Nov. 14.]

"My object in addressing you, is to inform you of the existence of an organization in this city, extending to the city of Boston and the interior of the State, which has for its object the rescue of John Brown, the insurrectionist, on the day and in the event of the execution. This organization is composed exclusively of crazy abolitionists and runaway negroes, and yet their plans are very extensive, and apparently practicable, and *if carried out*, well calculated to insure the accomplishment of the object. If, however, they should fail in the attempt to release Brown, they propose to wreak their vengeance upon those who have been instrumental in securing that justice for the criminal which he so richly deserves. My informant is a man of character, and I believe of strict integrity, who is identified in some manner with the organization himself, though I have endeavored to dissuade him from engaging in such a perilous enterprise. All that I have learned in relation to this affair was imparted to me in *confidence*, but an irresistible *sense of duty*, and the hope that the whole affair may be frustrated, (if such an object is really contemplated,) constrains me to acquaint you with the facts."

[Extract of a letter from Harrisburg.]

"I will reveal to you a conversation between myself and a man from this town, who has traveled recently through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.—His statement is this:—He conversed with a man in Ohio who told him that you knew the North too well not to reprieve those men under sentence; and that if you did not reprieve them they would certainly rescue them. He was then told there, by a man who was favorable to the South, that there was certainly a movement on foot to rescue the fugitives now under sentence. He was also told by the same person that there was a company of men, numbering 250, who had left that State under pretence of going out on a hunting excursion; but the statement was false, as their intention was to come to Virginia and skulk around until the day of the execution of the prisoners, and then to rescue them with aid from New York."

"He says the New York people are decidedly in favor of rescuing him (Brown.) Consequently I think it would be right and proper to be well fortified in case of an emergency. I think it would be well to have a considerable force at Charlestown preceding the day of the execution."

[Extract from a Letter from Columbia, Tenn.]

"I have received a letter from a friend in the North, telling me that it is the intention of the abolitionists to rescue old Brown and his party. I am a northern man, but have no sympathy with these scoundrels who would murder innocent women and children. The writer of the letter supposed I would keep secret everything he wrote, but he is egregiously mistaken."

ARREST AND EXTRADITION OF WITNESSES.—In view of the fact that Stevens, the conspirator, has been delivered up to the United States authorities for trial before the District Court at Staunton, Virginia, the friends of some of the parties who are alleged to be implicated in the Harper's Ferry raid are beginning to consider whether the arrest and extradition of any of them as witnesses will really be attempted. The following Congressional statute has been cited as one under which such a proceeding will possibly be instituted:

"*Acts of Congress of 1846, Aug. 8th, Chap.* 98: That on the application of any Attorney of the United States for any district, and upon satisfactory proof of the materiality of the testimony of any person who shall be a competent witness, and whose testimony shall, in the opinion of any Judge of the United States, be necessary upon the trial of any criminal cause or proceeding in which the United States shall be a party or interested, any such Judge may compel such person, so required or deemed by him necessary as a witness, to give recognizance, with or without sureties, in his defalcation, to appear on the trial of said cause or proceeding and give his testimony thereon; and for that purpose the said Judge may issue a warrant against such person, under his hand, with or without seal, directed to the Marshal or other officer authorized to execute criminal process in behalf of the United States, to arrest such person and carry him before such Judge. And in case the person so arrested shall neglect or refuse to give said recognizance in the manner required by said Judge, the said Judge may issue a warrant of commitment against such person, which shall be delivered to said officer, whose duty it shall be to convey such person to the prison mentioned in said mittimus. And the said person shall remain in confinement until he shall be removed to the Court for the purpose of giving his testimony, or until he shall have given the recognizance required by said Judge."

GENERAL THOMAS THUMB, who, although barely knee high to a grasshopper, made a large fortune for P. T. Barnum and a snug one for himself, is reported to be about to unite himself in wedlock with a lady of youth and beauty. The authorities differ greatly about her height, and it is variously stated as three feet six and six feet three.

The Hon. Edward Stanley, late of North Carolina, but now of California, is said to be about to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29th, 1859.

Nothing is known here as to Governor Wise's information relative to the movements of the abolitionists, but much significance is attached to the continuous increase of the troops in the upper counties and to the large orders on Government for arms and amunition, particularly several hundred cannon and howitzer cartridges of shell, canister and round shot.

Death of Washington Irving.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1859.

Washington Irving died last evening.

Four Days Later from Europe.

PORTLAND, ME., Nov. 30th, 1859.

The steamer *Bohemian* from Liverpool, with dates to the 16th inst., arrived yesterday.

The Times says that the feeling of hostility towards England in France, is more bitter than since eithteen hundred and fifteen. The enrollment of thirty thousand of the navy reserve force in England, commences on the first of January next.

Carignan declines the Italian Regency. Chevalier Buoncompagnie accepts it.

From Brownsville, Texas.

Cortinas has hung three Americans, to revenge the death of his leader.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29th, 1859.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 19th instant have been received. At a recent battle at Queretaro, the Liberals took twenty-one cannon and a large number of prisoners, including General Alvarez. The Liberals have gained a hard fought battle at Tulancingo.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15th, 1859.

Cotton.—Sales of two days 12,000 bales, market closing with little enquiry and prices weak.

Flour is firm, with an average business without quotable change.

Wheat firm; holders having advanced their pretensions, sales were only moderate.

Corn is quiet and prices firm.

Spirits Turpentine dull.

Rosin steady at 4s. a 4s. 1d.

Consols for account closed at 96⅛ a 96¼.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30th, 1859.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton dull—Middling Uplands 11 to 11⅛c. Flour was excited and advanced 5 cts. per bbl.; Southern $5 65 a $5 75. Wheat held at an advance of 1 a 2c. Corn dull; yellow 94 a 95c. Spirits Turpentine dull at 45 cents per gallon. Rosin dull. Rice firm.

Is John Brown a Representative Man?

However needless the inquiry when the answer is so manifestly affirmative, it is not less important in its relation to fact. We do not regard the common felon as a *representative* man. He is merely the type of a class. Other felons have no interest in him and do not concern themselves about his fate. Your common murderer, street ruffian, election shoulder-hitter, fradulent voter—indeed any of your ordinary run of villains are in their individuality merely types of their respective genus, with nothing in common but the probabilities of a common fate. Banded together, they are only in such relation for a special purpose—to render venal service to those who will pay for it. When this is at an end and their villainous compact is dissolved, it is of little moment to the rest, that one or more realizes his deserved fate in any way provided by law. The case is very different with John Brown, and the relation of people of the north and the people of the south to his position.

John Brown as the leader of a gang of outlaws at Harper's Ferry, is no other than a felon, it is true. His act is that of a felon only; the double crime involves treason and murder. And the man capable of such acts is actuated by a felonious purpose; a treasonable hostility to the government and a felonious disregard of the sanctity of human life. He undertakes to judge his fellow men in the exercise of their rights by false principles and a personal standard of duty. And working out their condemnation, he declares war against society, and puts his bloody and treasonable designs into practice.—In this he may act as the agent of others, but he must be identified with them in spirit and design. Or he may act of his own free will, and at the instigation of his own erring and evil heart.

When the first intelligence of the Harper's Ferry outrage came upon the public, it was almost unanimously regarded as the act of a mere crazy old fool. People never dreamed that it was the fruit and matured result—rotten at maturity it is true—of a long and deliberately prepared plan. As fact after fact came out, however, there seemed to be more in it than at first appeared, and the opinion gained ground that the parties had been instigated, if not aided by men prominent and notorious in the country. There is now a very general impression with many, and generally through the South, that guilty complicity exists on the part of men whose names have been mentioned. And there is, really, no room for doubt, that Fred. Douglass and others of his kidney are implicated, and have consequently practised "the better part of valor," and made a discreet retreat from the country.

But this is not all, nor would these facts constitute the insurgent Brown and his party "representative men," in the proper sense of the term. Day after day, however, and week after week, we have the cumulative evidence, furnished voluntarily by the press and the pulpit, that John Brown is in fact the representative man of a very large class of the people of the North, and that he is the object of their constant concern and sympathy. Take, for instance, such a man as Mr. Beecher, himself a representative man, and he volunteers to his own shame and degradation, the covert notion that the execution of Brown will honor the victim with martyrdom. With these sentiments a very large proportion of the northern mind is imbued. And, probably, more or less modified, they prevail with and actuate the whole republican party. The fact seems to be lost sight of, or regarded with total indifference, that such sentiments reduce the person cherishing them to a lower level than Brown. The man who would commit murder for gain, but has not the courage to do it, is just as guilty morally as he who does. He may admire the bolder villain who hangs his deeds, yet hug himself in the security he enjoys in the want of heart to do what his cupidity suggests. It is the same with these fellows, who, remote from the scene and peril of John Brown's murder and treason, extol him for his design but mock the folly displayed in its execution. They only wanted the ingredient of success on the part of Brown, to have united them in his praise. They would have been brave enough to follow his lead at a distance, which would have ensured them a safe retreat upon the first repulse which Brown might have encountered. And of this numerous class, Brown is in fact the representative man.

With these facts before us, how are we to understand or construe the manifest design to unite in political alliance, for a given purpose, the opposition of the South with that class or party in the North of whom John Brown is the representative man? Every day furnishes the evidence that this purpose is not only contemplated, but that it is a consummation devoutly wished. The people of the South must give their attention to this most corrupt and nefarious design. It is no party question. There is no issue involved which any true and honest man should fear to meet or hesitate about enquiring into. The fact is no longer to be concealed that to accomplish a given end the attempt will be made to unite the "opposition" of the South with the republicans of the North, and so to strengthen the national influence of the latter at the expense of the former. In the end, it is plain to every unprejudiced mind that the South will be the only sufferer; and that any alliance between the two, for special purposes, at the ensuing congressional term will inevitably tend to strengthen the hands of the republicans, and greatly increase the probabilities of the election of a republican President.—*Baltimore Sun.*

WHAT IS A REMITTANCE.—A suit involving the question whether money sent in a registered letter is a remittance, was decided in New York a few days since. Edward Morrison sued the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina for $250, the product of a draft collected, and which was sent to him in a registered letter, but not received. The court held that as the defendant was not authorized to remit money instead of drafts, as is the usual custom, the money mailed to the address of the plaintiff could not be considered payment, and the defendant was therefore liable in the action. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff accordingly.

An Irish coachman, driving past some harvest fields during the past week, addressing a smart girl engaged in shearing, exclaimed, "Arrah, my darling, I wish I was in jail for stealing ye!"

A Racy Sketch.

A correspondent of Porter's Spirit tells the following good 'un, showing how 'Old Ike' was cured of loving women. He says:

In one of my rambles among the mountains of Pennsylvania, I made the acquaintance of one of the old hunters of that region, and some few years after was in company with him, hunting on the Eastern, or Blue Ridge, some twenty miles distance west of Carlisle.

Isaac Cassin, 'Old Ike' as he was most generally called, had, for forty years, lived in the woods. Privation and exposure had not improved his looks, nor soured his disposition. He was hard-featured, but kind hearted.

We had been encamped on the Ridge for some days, and although with only pretty fair luck in hunting, were well pleased with what we had. There were five of us in all, and you may, therefore, well believe, that, where so many were in one camp, there would be no lack of 'yarning' in the evenings. Our camp did not differ, in the extent of 'yarn business,' from other camps, and every night was enlivened with some reminiscence of the past, such as hunters talk about, that is of fin, fur, feathers, and fun. In lieu of an account of our success in hunting, I propose to give you some of the 'yarns' of the camp, and to begin with 'how Old Ike' was cured of lovin' wimmin."

"Talkin' 'bout courtin',' said Old Ike, 'talkin' 'bout courtin' puts me in mind of old times, and how I war cured ov lovin' wimmin. I war young then, an' the weather had'n spiled my perty looks. You needn't laff, Jerry, 'kase what I say 'ar true to the handle. I war a perfec' hoss, 'mong the gals then, an' nary one on' em but used to spread thar feathers afore me, an try to 'tach me to em; but it war no go; I war so all fire skerry 'bout tanglin' myself.

'For a long time, you see, I war feer'd to pay much 'tention to any on em, 'an tho' I war nearly bustin' to hug 'em an' liked to be with em', I couldn't bring my mind up to more'n keep thar comp'ny. Well, you see, I used to think ov'em most all night, an', after a while, 'gin to look like a shadow. I war in lov', true as natur, with one ov 'em, and sometimes used to court her mor'n a little.

'She war a perfec' beauty, with dark hair and black eyes, an' the sweetest lips, an' the pertiest teeth, an' the pertiest gownd—all red, 'cept the yaller stripes, an' they war a little the yallerest you ever did see. O! I'll be dod rotted ef she warn't an angel. But thar war a nother gal thar, who was mighty much in lov' with me, but I couldn't give her no comfort, 'kase I couldn't keep the bark on his shanty, an' the nabors war feer'd for her to cum to thar houses, 'kase she looked inter a barrel of vinegar, was sure turn into ackerfotis, an' 'cept to make bad whisky.

'Well, you see, this ugly gal, just out 'en 'trariness, an' to spile my prospects, must go for to fall in love with me, an, I war feer'd almost to go to see the gal I loved, kase

A Beautiful Disclosure—Englishmen and the Irrepressible Conflict.

Abolitionism will sometimes make a man do some very mean things—but, in our judgment, the very meanest thing it can make him do (next to stealing slaves at home) is to be courting and inviting, if not begging *foreign* assistance to excite and keep alive disturbances at home. Yet this would seem to be just what some of the republican leaders here have been doing when they hired Col. Forbes, a foreigner, to go to Kansas, in order to keep up an irrepressible conflict among our brethren and countrymen there. Nay, more than this. Evidence is now coming out that this republican fighting-man, Forbes, was deputed by the anti-slavery societies in London to head the movement there; and it follows, therefore, that his republican friends, in giving him money and putting him in commission, *were acting in concert with the professed enemies of our country in a foreign land.*

Of course these allegations will be met by the more unscrupulous of the republican journals, as usual, with a flat denial, or with such equivocations and prevarications as will be thought to break the force of so disgraceful a fact; but it will be of no avail. We have a witness on the stand whose disinterestedness and credibility have never to our knowledge been impeached; and what he has to say, therefore, must be accepted as true, until it is disproved by authority equally respectable.

We allude to the London Morning Star, a journal in quite as good standing in England as the New York Tribune or the Albany Evening Journal here. The Star, (in its Paris correspondence, June 2d,) after lamenting the loss of the cool English head of Colonel Forbes "to Garribaldi in his operations on the continent, and alluding to his release from a prison through the influence of the British government, says:

"He subsequently went to Kansas, where he has been doing good service in the anti-slavery cause, *deputed by the Societies of London and New York to head the movement* during the disturbances in that province."

Here, then, the cat is out of the bag! The mask is off! We know, at length, all about the "mission" of this "cool-headed Col. Forbes." *He was "deputed by the Societies of London* and New York to head the movement during the disturbances in Kansas."

Here, then, is a beautiful record!—Republican politicians in secret league with the abolition societies of England, to foment a civil war at home! Hiring the confessed and chosen agents of Exeter Hall to help to keep up a fratricidal conflict on American soil! Giving him money and letters of recommendation, and in other ways aiding him to carry out the views of "the Societies of London!" Oh! shame, where is thy blush!

New York Express.

Every letter which goes through the postoffice receives a postmark or stamp, with the name of the place at which the letter was first mailed. Through the carelessness of writers, this is often the only indication to the person who receives the letter of the particular locality whence it came, no name of town, county or State being at the head of the letter. In the transaction of business, this last omission is very inconvenient and annoying, and is always the cause of trouble and vexatious delay, if not loss, to both parties. But the carelessness of writers of letters might be in some measure checked by the postmark, if it could be read. But, unfortunately, though the mark is always put upon the letter, it is done in such a careless and hasty manner, that, on one half the letters which reach us, it is utterly undistinguishable, frequently but one or two of the letters composing the name of the place being decipherable at all. These postmarks are intended for information, or the trouble of placing them upon the letters would otherwise not be imposed upon the postoffice attendants. If they are intended for information, they should be impressed clearly and distinctly upon letters, so as to be easily read. There is no excuse whatever for the imperfect manner in which the work is performed, and as the postmark is really a very important part of the letter, we hope the postoffice department will endeavor to have it done in a more satisfactory manner. It is just as easy to have good clearly-cut stamps, and to mark the letters distinctly, as it is to have worn stamps, which will make no distinguishable marks, and clerks to impress them carelessly upon the letters.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Late Baron de Goldsmid, of London.—*His Charitable Bequests by Will.*—It may not, perhaps, be generally known that this distinguished London merchant, who in early life was a member of the London Stock Exchange, and within the last six years one of the contractors for the Turkish loan, has left the following munificent legacies, and, although of the Jewish persuasion, it will be seen that his liberality was not confined to any sect or religion:

To the widows of decayed members of the London Stock Exchange, $100,000; to decayed members of the said Exchange, $100,000; to the poor Quakers in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, $25,000; to apprentice sons of poor Quakers, $25,000; to the poor of all denominations in Brighton, $150,000; to the London Smithfield Cattle Show, to improve the breed of Southdown sheep, $60,000; to the porters and policemen on the London and Brighton railway, to purchase for each porter six pounds of roast beef and a plum pudding on every New Year's day, $100,000; to the Liberal Association of London, $100,000; for the promotion of social science, $100,000; to his six clerks, $50,000; to the Society of Foreigners of all denominations in London, $50,000. The foregoing are exclusive of legacies to an immense amount to Jewish charities, and all free of legacy duty. The Baron Goldsmid's property exceeds five million steerling, or twenty-five millions of dollars.

Senor Garcia, the Spaniard whose gambling mania we recently noticed, subsequently lost all his fortune at the gambling table in Hamburg, and committed suicide by drowning himself in the Rhine. It is said to be usual at the different gambling tables, in case of a person having lost considerable sums, and literally being left with nothing, for the bank to give sufficient money to enable the unfortunate loser to leave. A Prussian officer, the other day, at Wiesbaden played his last florin away. The bank gave him forty florins to leave with. With that he went to Nanheim, a small place famous for its baths, but yet in its infancy. There he risked what remained of his forty florins, and with them succeeded in breaking the bank and coming away winner of £7,500. He, in the most honest, upright manner, returned to Wiesbaden and paid the bank the forty florins it so generously lent him.

A Frenchman's Experience with a Polecat.—Our present theme is certainly not a very savory subject; but the untimely misfortune described in such unmincing Anglo-Saxon by a correspondent, tempts us to record a similar accident which we recently heard depicted by a friend, a French gentleman, whose ostentatious but princely hospitality adds (what one could hardly deem possible) a new charm and grace to the lovely banks of the St. Lawrence, along the most delightful reach of that resplendent stream: "It ees twanty year," said he, "since zat I was in New Yo'k; and I go up one night in ze upper part de cite, (twas most in de centree) to see a fraande. Ah? nu! W'en I cum by de door-yard I see, som'sing—I not know what he ees, but I s'ought he was leetil rabeet; but he was very *tame*. I go up soft'ly to heem: "Ah ha:" I say to myself, 'I 'av gots you!' So I strike vis my umbrel on his necks. Ah, ha! suppose w'at he do?—*B-a-a-h!* It was *awfuls*! dreadful! He s-m-e-l-l so you cannot *touch* him—and I de same! I s'row myself in de pond, up to my necks; but it make no use. I s-m-e-l-l *seex uee-eek!* I not like go in ze room wis my fraande. I dig big hole to put my clo'es in de ground: it no cure zem back—and dey smell one year; till zey rot in de ground. *It fact!*'

The Union of Church and State seems to be strikingly suggestive of *disunion*, wherever a people enjoy, in any degree, freedom of opinion and speech. Suffer but the latter and the unnatural alliance is instantly apparent. We gave an illustration some time since, in the terms with which a portion of the British press dealt with a "pluralist" who had deceased with the income of numerous "livings" in his hands. A later case has transpired in the agricultural line. We learn from the English papers that at a late meeting of an Agricultural Society in Kent, a Mr. Hoare, who seems to suppose that his opinions and acts were of some consequence, recently refused to act on a committee with Mr. Jull, a gentleman of substantial position and influence, but a dissenter from the "Established Church." Mr. Hoare seems to have taken a time and opportunity to discontinue his membership when he thought he could do most damage to the society, but the sturdy Kentish farmers rallied to the support of the dissenter and effectually vindicated their own appreciation of liberty of conscience. Mr. Hoare was suffered to retire in silent contempt, and Mr. Jull was heartly sustained by the meeting and its chairman. Sir Edmund Filmer, a member of Parliament, was present and identified himself with the society in the face of Mr. Hoare's withdrawal. Another instance in point, illustrative of the progress of liberal opinions, and sustained, as is almost invariably the case, cordially and with becoming spirit by the farming interests.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A sweet and innocent compliance is the cement of love.

When you have any business with a man, give him title enough.

The universal profession.—That of goldchaser.

The greatest wealth is contentment with a little.

Cramps.—These most terrible of pains, says *Hall's Journal of Health*, arise from the veins being so full of blood that they swell out, press against the large nerves, and thus impede the circulation of the vital fluid. In smaller nerves the distention produces neuralgia, which is literally "nerve ache." The cause of this unusual fullness of the veins is that the blood is so impure, so thick, so full of disease, that it cannot flow by nature's ordinary agencies. In proportion as it is thick, it is cold, and this abnormal state is indicated by feebleness of the pulse. In cholera patients it is very marked, and existed days and weeks before the attack. The following simple method of treatment is given:

When a person is attacked with cramp get some hot water quickly and expeditiously (for noise and exclamation of grief and alarm still further disturbs the nervous equilibrium,) put the sufferer in the water as completely as possible, and thus heat is imparted to the blood, which sends it coursing along the veins, and the pain is gone. While the water is in preparation, rub the cramped part very briskly with the hand or a woolen flannel, with your mouth shut. But why keep the mouth shut? You can rub harder, faster, and more efficiently; besides, it saves the sufferer from meaningless and agonizing inquiries. A man in pain does not want to be talked to; he wants relief—not words. If all could know, as physicians do, the inestimable value of quiet composure and a confident air, on the part of one who attempts to aid a sufferer, they would be practised with ceaseless assiduity by the considerate and the humane."

The Reason.

They tell me that I am handsome yet,
And all the ladies say,
"Do look at him! the dear old man
Grows younger every day."
And when each friend asks, "At your age
How came you free from ills?"
I always answer, "In my youth
I paid my "*Printer's Bills!*"

An Enraged Printress.—A young female compositor, employed in a newspaper office in Cleveland, lately attacked a journeyman printer of that city for using, as she alleged, slanderous expressions about her. She obtained a double-barreled pistol, and sought her traducer. Meeting him on the street, she drew her pistol, which he seized before she could fire, and wrenched it from her.—Afterwards she met him in the hall of his boarding house, and drawing her pistol, fired, the ball grazing his head. He sprang forward and wrenched the pistol from her hand before she could fire a second shot. She left, vowing vengeance.

He who turns spy for pleasure, would not hesitate to be hangman for business.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice that in pursuance of the recommendations of the Democratic State Executive Committee, a meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover County will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Wilmington, on Tuesday Evening, Dec. 13th, 1859, being Tuesday of Court week, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Democratic State Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, March 8th, 1860; and also for the appointment of delegates to a District Convention to be held at such time and place as may hereafter be fixed upon, to select delegates to represent this district in the next National Democratic Convention:—Also to appoint a Democratic Executive Committee for this County.

Democratic Meeting in Brunswick Co.

We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of Brunswick County, at the Court House in Smithville, on Monday of next County Court, being the first Monday in December, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State and District Conventions, and also, for the appointment of a Democratic Executive Committee for Brunswick County.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.
NEVER DEBILITATES.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES BILLIOUS ATTACKS.
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
CURES CHOLIC.
CURES FLATULENCY.
See advertisement in another column.
November 25. 13-2m

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,
"*SEEING IS BELIEVING.*"

No part of the system is more easily injured than the Eye, and there are few persons who do not at some period of their lives suffer from diseases of them. It is important to remember that for all such diseases this Balsam will be found a safe and certain remedy—Read the following testimony:
Binghampton, January 17th, 1854.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Your Roman Eye Balsam, which I was recommended to use for my daughter's eyes, has acted on them like a charm. Her eyes, which had for several months been very much swollen and inflamed, after a few weeks' use of the Balsam, were perfectly cured and well as ever. Yours truly, M. FOLEY.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 10, Fulton street, New York.
For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
December 1. 14-1w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING established a *resident buyer* in the city of New York, and extended to him facilities for procuring "bargains as they occur," we feel that we have placed ourselves far in advance of our competitors, in our offering of cheap, handsome Goods, and late novelties. We receive weekly additions to our magnificent stock.
Sept. 29.—21 tf HEDRICK & RYAN.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.
March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

Holloway's Pills are the only universal medicine of the present day. The sun never sets upon the scenes of its beneficial influence. In lands both civilized and savage, it is the medicine of the million for all the internal complaints of the human frame. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c. 63c., and $1 per box.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The Original Medicine Established in 1737, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale by all druggist in Wilmington.
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.,
Charleston, Wholesale Agents.
May 6, 1859.—205&36-eowly.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
Dr. DEEMS' APPOINTMENTS.
Dec. 3 4 Wilmington, Front Street.
" 10 11 Onslow, Tabernacle.

Do the Right Thing.—Whenever you are in doubt which of two things to do, let your decisions be for that which is right. Do not waver, do not parley, but square up to the mark, and *do the right thing.* Boy! when you divide that apple with your little sister, be careful not to keep the largest half yourself. Young man! don't sneak out of the basement door because you wish to escape your father's eyes. Maiden! let not the most trifling deceit pass current in those little acts which make the sum of your life. No matter who you are, what your lot or where you live, you cannot afford to do that which is wrong. The only way to obtain happiness and pleasure yourself, is to *do the right thing.*—You may not always hit the mark, but should, nevertheless, always AIM AT IT, and with every trial your skill will increase. Whether you are to be praised or blamed for it by others; whether it will seemingly make you richer or poorer, or whether no other person than yourself knows of your action, still, always and in all cases, *do the right thing.* Your first lesson in this will grow easier, until finally doing the right thing will become a habit, and to do a wrong will seem an absolute impossibility.

MARRIED.

At the residence of George J. Moore, in New Hanover County, N. C., on the 24th November, 1859, by George J. Moore, Esq., Mr. GILBRETH DICKSON, of Cleaveland County, to Mrs. CHARITY MOORE, widow of the late Alred L. Moore, Esq., of New Hanover.

In Newbern, on the 24th inst., HENRY R. BRYAN, Esq., of Raleigh, to Miss MARY BIDDLE, daughter of the late John Norcott, of Pitt county, N. C.

In Nashville, La., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at the residence of Mr. Wier, by the Rev. Charles Goodrich, Mr. E. D. COWAN, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss LOUISA L. KERR, daughter of the late Hon. Louis Kerr.

DIED.

In this town, on the morning of the 28th inst., ALONZO R. WILLIAMS, aged 19 years and 3 months.

Near Magnolia, Duplin County, on the 26th inst., Mrs. SARAH TAYLOR, wife of Dempsey Taylor, aged 90 years. She died as she lived, a worthy and acceptable member of the Baptist Church. Peace to her ashes.

In Philadelphia, on the 19th inst., Dr. Wm. T. BRYAN, of Wasington, N. C., in the 43rd year of his age.

In Cumberland county, on the 7th inst., at her residence on Long Street, Miss CATHARINE RAY, aged 82 years.

In Raleigh, on the morning of the 22d of November, LOUIS EDWARD HENRY, only son of the late Louis D. Henry and Margaret M., his wife, aged twenty-nine years five months and three days.

At the residence of Elijah Beasley, in Onslow county, on the 21st instant, Miss CLARA ANN ENNETT, aged about 19 years.

She has left a large circle of deeply afflicted friends and relations to mourn their loss, but they are comforted by the assurance that their loss is her great and eternal gain, and that she has entered upon the enjoyment of a blessed immortality, where sickness and sorrow are no more. Com.

AUCTION SALES.

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

Rice Plantation at Auction.

AT EXCHANGE CORNER, in the town of Wilmington, on TUESDAY, 13th December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will sell,

THAT VALUABLE RICE PLANTATION,

known as the Wm. Hankins place, situated in Brunswick county, six miles below Wilmington, between the land of T. C. Mellhenny and Wm. Watters, containing SIX HUNDRED ACRES, one half of which is tide swamp, 100 acres under cultivation, lies well and is very rich, being mostly cane brake. A good two story Dwelling House, containing eight rooms, with fire place in each; Barn and Threshing Machine, &c., on the premises. Those desirous of purchasing will do well to inspect the premises.
Address me at Whiteville, N. C.
CALVIN HAYNES,
or D. PIGOTT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 29th, 1859—72-ts [Sept. 10, 1859.] 5-tf—3-tf.
Terms—One-half cash; the balance at twelve months, with interest added.

SALE OF SLAVES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of the County Court, to me issued from November Term, 1859, I will sell, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on Monday the 2d day of January, 1860, the Slaves allotted to George S. Cromartie in the division of the Slaves of James Cromartie, deceased, by the Commissioners therefor appointed by said Court, upon a credit of six months, requiring bond with approved security.
A. K. CROMARTIE, *Commissioner.*
December 1st, 1859. 14-ts

FOR SALE.

806 ACRES OF LAND lying on Black River in the upper part of New Hanover County.—Said land contains about 300 acres of good farming land, about 150 of which are cleared and under fence.—Also, about two tasks of Turpentine Boxes lying within one and a half miles of the River. There is also a good dwelling with six rooms and all necessary out houses. If not previously disposed of, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Friday, 16th day of December.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
O. FENNELL, Jr.
Dec. 1. 14-ts

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN HORRY DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

I OFFER FOR SALE the balance of the Real Estate, in this District, owned by the late firm of Barnhill & Perkins, consisting of about 4,400 *ACRES excellent PINE, OAK & SWAMP LANDS.* Amongst this is some fine Cotton Lands; if situated in Marion District, or any other Cotton growing region, would readily command $10 to $20 per acre. The above will be sold in one body, or in separate tracts, to suit purchasers.—ALSO—I offer for sale their late residence, SNOW HILL. This is a delightful place, situated on the bend of Kingston Lake, commanding a broad and extended view of the same; is in the plan of the town of Conwayboro'; has a lot of four acres, on which is a comfortable dwelling containing five rooms and three fireplaces, together with Kitchen, Barns, Stables and all necessary out buildings. If desired, an adjoining tract of 100 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, balance well wooded, will be sold along with this place.
The whole, or any part of the above named Real Estate will be sold at a bargain, if applied for early.
To approved purchasers terms will be made easy.
THOS. W. BEATY,
Attorney in fact for Barnhill & Perkins.
Conwayboro', S. C., Dec. 1st, 1859. 14-tlF.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS in this town can be bought low, by application to
Conwayboro', S. C. Dec. 1. BUCK & BEATY.

THE MOST DESIRABLE PLACE

IN ALL EASTERN CAROLINA for sale, containing about 1400 acres of Land, lying in the counties of Duplin and Sampson, and within two miles of Faison's Depot. Those wishing to purchase will confer with the subscriber on the premises. GEORGE W. HUFHAM.
Dec. 1st, 1859. 14-4t*

Jefferson Academy, Duplin County, N. C.

WM. L. MILLER, M. A., PRINCIPAL.

THE OBJECT of this School is to prepare young men for the University or any College, or for the active duties of life.

Terms per session of five months.

Tuition in English Branches,.....$15 00
" " Classics and Mathematics,..... 20 00
" " Advanced Classics and Mathematics,..... 25 00

Board eight dollars per month.

Befferences.—Rev. Lewis W. Green, DD., Danville, Ky.; Rev. J. R. Wilson, DD., Augusta, Ga.; Prof. C. S. Venable, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. A. A. Rice, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Jas. F. Dowdell, Chambers, County, Ala.; Hons. P. Powell & D. A. Wilson, Lynchburg, Va.; Profs. Winston & Strange, Richmond, Va.; Profs. Martin & Holladay, Hampden Sidney, Va.; Rev. Jno. B. Sheaver, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Rev. Elias Harrison, DD., Alexandria Va; Rev. T. V. Morse, DD, Richmond, Va.; and Caleb S. Hallowell, High School, Alexandria, Va.

For further information address the Principal, Branch's Store, Duplin Co., N. C.
Dec. 1st, 1859. 14-6t-w

AND STILL THEY COME!

WE HAD ALMOST determined not to publish any more of the testimonials, constantly coming to us from parties who have purchased and are using the GREAT STANDARD MACHINES. The following, however, from one of the most extensive planters of Wayne County, a gentleman so well known—one who awards merit only where it is due—we publish, and call the attention of persons looking for reliable Sewing Machines to it:

Pleasant Grove, 29th Nov., 1859.

Mr. O. S. BALDWIN, Agent:

My Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have used the *Singer Sewing Machine* which I purchased of you for several months, and that it has worked to my entire satisfaction. I do not hesitate, but take pleasure in recommending the Machine to all persons who desire one, either for family or plantation use. I would also state that I took it out of the case as I received it, put it up and set it to work, using nothing but the written instructions to guide me.
Very respectfully, Wm. K. LANE.

The Machines above referred to are on exhibition at THE CLOTHING STORE, front part, where ladies or gentlemen may see them operate.

A few minute's instruction will be sufficient for almost any one to understand these very simple and USEFUL Machines. A servant of ordinary intelligence may be easily learned to work them. O. S. BALDWIN, Agent,
for Singer's Great Standard Machines,
Nov. 30th. 38 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED,

15 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER BOXES RAISINS;
30 bags Buckwheat;
10 kegs Goshen Butter;
25 whole and half boxes Soap;
1 chest superior Green and Black Tea;
15 bbls. City Mess Pork;
5 bbls. Leaf Lard. For sale by
Nov. 23. O. KELLEY.

WILMINGTON CLOTHING STORE.

JUST RECEIVED by Adams Express, Premium Yoke Shirts; Under Shirts and Drawers, and the latest fashion of Scarfs. *NAPOLEON SCARFS,* the most comfortable Scarf ever sold in this market. Call at
Nov. 26—70. HEINS & DOMLER'S.

IMPORTED.

FRENCH MOLESKIN HAT'S. The lightest and most elegant dress Hat of the day. A new invoice just opened at the Hat & Cap Emporium, 34 Market St.
Nov. 29. MYERS & MOORE.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb..	28	@	30
Beef Cattle,			
℔ 100 lbs....	5 50	@	6 50
Bricks, ℔ M...	6 00	@	12 00
Barrels, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand....	1 50	@	1 90
New.....	1 90	@	2 00
Candles, ℔ lb.			
Tallow.....	16	@	18
Adamantine...	20	@	26
Sperm.....	35	@	50
Coffee, ℔ lb.			
Java.....	17	@	20
Laguayra.....	12½	@	13½
Rio.....	11	@	12½
St. Domingo...	11	@	12
Cotton, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g..	10	@	10¾
strict mid'g...	10½	@	10¾
good mid'g...	00	@	10¾
Cotton Bagging,			
℔ yard.....	12½	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb....	7½	@	10
Corn Meal,			
℔ bushel....	1 00	@	1 05
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb..	19½	@	20
Eggs, ℔ doz...	20	@	22
Feathers, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
Fish, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets.....	7 00	@	8 00
Mac'rel.No.1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings,Fast	3 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.....	4 00	@	6 50
Flour, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family.....	6 35	@	6 50
Superfine...	6 10	@	6 25
Fine.....	0 00	@	6 00
Cross.....	0 00	@	5 75
Glue, ℔ lb.,.....	12	@	20
Gunny Bags,....	10	@	18
Guano, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.....			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	62	50	
5 tons and over, "	60	00	
Land Plaster, ℔ bbl..1	25		
Per ton,.....	10	00	
Grain, ℔ bushel,			
Corn.....	90	@	95
Oats.....	42	@	45
Pease, Cow...	80	@	85
Do. B. Eye..	1 00	@	1 10
Wheat, red..	1 10	@	1 15
do. white..	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough..	00	@	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.....	4	@	4¼
Hides, ℔ lb.,			
Green,.....	5½	@	6
Dry.....	12	@	13
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	90	@	1 00
N. River.....	70	@	75
Iron, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American,ref..	3½	@	00
do. sheer..	0	@	00
do.hoop,ton	80 00	@	85 00
Swede.....	5½	@	00
Lime, ℔ bbl..	70	@	75
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fir Boards.	0 00	@	12 50
Wide do....	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling...	0 00	@	7 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough.....	15 00	@	16 00
planed.....	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling....	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge.	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed...	0 00	@	15 00
Molasses, ℔ gal.on.			
Cuba, Hhds	23	@	24
do. Bbls.	28	@	30
N. Orleans.	42	@	45
Liquors, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey,.....	33	@	35
N. E. Rum,...	43	@	45
Gin,.....	40	@	45
Brandy,.....	40	@	45
do. Apple,	85	@	1 00
do. Peach,1	25	@	1 50
Naval Stores,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
*Virgin	0 00	@	2 12
Yellow dip..	0 00	@	2 65
Hard	0 00	@	1 65
Tar, ℔ bbl..	0 00	@	2 50
do. in order,	0 00	@	0 00
Pitch do...	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	2 50	@	3 00
do. No. 1,	1 50	@	2 50
do. No. 2,	1 15	@	1 25
do. No. 3,	1 07½	@	1 10
Spirits Turp.,			
℔ gallon ...	00	@	40½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
Nails, ℔ lb.,			
Cut, ...	4	@	4½
Wrought, ...	10	@	12½
Oils, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm, ...	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed,raw,	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled,1	15	@	1 25
Pea Nuts, bushl	00	@	1 40
Potatoes,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	50	@	60
Irish, do.,.	00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.,.1	75	@	2 00
Provisions, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams, ...	14½	@	15
Middlings,..	00	@	12
Shoulders, ..	00	@	11
Hog round,..	12½	@	13
Western Bacon,			
Middlings,..	11½	@	11½
Shoulders,..	9	@	9½
N. C. Lard,...	12½	@	13
West'n do....	11½	@	12½
Butter,.....	23	@	27
Cheese,.....	10½	@	11
Pork, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess,..	17 50	@	18 00
Clear do...	00 00	@	19 00
Butt, ...	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess,.	00 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market,..	19 00	@	20 00
Poultry,			
Chickens, live,	12½	@	25
do. dead,..	00	@	00
Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
Sheep, ℔ head,			
Lambs,.....	1 25	@	1 50
Mutton,.....	1 25	@	1 50
Salt,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	00	@	25
Liverpool, ℔ sack,			
ground, cargo	90	@	95
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
fine.....	1 50	@	1 60
Sugar, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico,...	8	@	9
New Orleans,.	7½	@	8
Muscovado,...	7½	@	9
Loaf & crush'd,	10½	@	12
C. Yellow.....	9	@	9½
Granulated, ..	10½	@	11½
Soap, ℔ lb.....	4½	@	7½
Shingles, ℔ M.,			
Contract,....	4 00	@	5 00
Common,...	2 50	@	3 00
Staves, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl...	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd...	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g,.	12 00	@	13 00
Timber, ℔ M.,			
Shipping,...	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime,.	9 75	@	11 00
do. inferior to ordinary, .	6 00	@	9 25
Tallow, ℔ lb.,..	10	@	12
Tobacco, ℔ lb.,			
Common,.....	18	@	20
Medium,.....	25	@	30
Fine,.....	45	@	50
Wool, ℔ lb.,....	17	@	20

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,.....$	00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin..... do.....	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine.... do.....	00	00 @ 55
Flour..... do.....	00	20 @ 00
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross.....	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale,.....	0 00	1 50 @ 2 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,.....	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,.....	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,.....	00	7 @ 8
Wheat, ℔ bushel,.....	00	6 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.....0 00@	5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.....	00	00 @ 40
Rosin ..... "	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine... "	00	00 @ 60
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,.....	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale,.....	0 00	1 50 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,.....	0	0 @ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.,.....	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,..0 00@

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1859.

Democratic Meeting in Brunswick Co.

We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of Brunswick County, at the Court House in Smithville, on Monday of next County Court, being the first Monday in December, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State and District Conventions, and also, for the appointment of a Democratic Executive Committee for Brunswick County.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

On Saturday last, a small party of gentlemen, including His Excellency, Gov. Ellis, visited the line of the above road, the object being to afford the Governor an opportunity to see the work and judge for himself of the progress actually making towards the completion of the first section of twenty-five miles. Having been along we will speak of the trip in the first person.

We left the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road wharf a little before ten o'clock, on board the General Harllee, the Ferry Boat belonging jointly to the W. & W. and W. & M. R. R. Companies. As her speed is probably about the same with that of any boat that may be used to keep up the communication between the town and Walker's Ferry, the point on the river which forms the present Eastern terminus of the Road, we remarked the time taken in going up, and found it to be some forty minutes. The point on the river where the road strikes it, "Riverside," as the president calls it, is quite low, with no appearance of a bluff, although at a short distance back the road runs through a considerable cutting. About a mile back is what is called the station.

At the river we found Mr. Carpenter, Superintendent of track-laying, and Mr. Petteway with the locomotive North State, and a train of cars, freight and box. The run to the head of the road, or the farthest point to which track has been laid, occupied about an hour and a half;—the distance being between 23 1-2 and 24 miles, over a road necessarily somewhat rough, as having been just laid, but not so rough as we had been led to expect. In a short time it well be consolidated, packed, etc. We believe it is less rough than usual with tracks so recently laid.

It is expected to finish the track-laying of the first twenty-five miles by Wednesday the 30th. The hands were hard at work and pushing along with energy. The present head of the road is in Bladen County. The grading is finished some ten miles ahead of the track-laying.

The "venerable Saxapahaw," as Mr. Guion calls her, is up near the scene of operations, engaged in hauling rails, cross-ties, etc., she looks decidedly ante-diluvian. The shanties for the hands are upon wheels, and are taken along as the work goes on. They appear to be quite comfortable, and suggest the idea of a travelling Circus.

The character of the country needs very little description. The track, until about Livingston Creek, runs nearly parallel with and not very far distant from that of the Wilmington and Manchester Road, there is, therefore, little or no difference in the character of the country. There are plenty of lands that would produce good cotton crops; but they want draining. There is abundant fall for this purpose, and any amount of mud and marl.

Beyond Livingston the Manchester Road deflects to the Southwest and the Charlotte Road to the Northwest, so that from there on they pursue different directions and their lines get far assunder. From Livingston to Lumberton the Road will be very straight, as straight as can well be.

Returning, we got back to town about four o'clock, having enjoyed the trip very much. We forbear mention of the charming sinuosites of the Cape Fear River—the several and different views thereby presented of Wilmington. Also, of the good things said—of the courtesies of the officers of the Road, etc. These will be understood. We believe the Governor was very much pleased with his trip, and the company very much pleased with the Governor.

New Locomotives.

A pressure of other matters on Friday, and absence from town on Saturday, caused us to neglect mentioning two new and powerful passenger engines, just added to the machinery of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. They are duplicates of each other, one being named the Governor Ellis, the other, the P. K. Dickinson. They were built by Baldwin, of Philadelphia, are each fifty thousand pounds in weight; have driving wheels five feet and a half in diameter; will run as fast as may be desired and carry any number of cars that may be attached; cost here, between eight and nine thousand dollars a piece. We know how they go, for we have ridden behind them.

Stockholders' Meeting.

On yesterday, Friday forenoon, after the report of the President and Directors, with the accompanying documents had been presented, they were referred to a committee consisting of Gov. Ellis, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Hon. W. S. Ashe, Gen. Wm. Evans, A. E. McIver, and then the meeting adjourned until three o'clock, P. M.

On the re-assembling of the Stockholders, in the afternoon, the committee, to whom had been referred the report of the President and directors, submitted a report, through their Chairman, the main point of which has reference to the establishment of a steamship line, the question being in what proportion the Wilmington & Weldon and the Wilmington & Manchester Railroads should respectively subscribe to the stock of the steamship Co.; the committee came to the conclusion that, in the present position of affairs, the interests and circumstances of the two Roads render it fair that the Wilmington & Weldon should take stock in the proportion of two dollars to every one dollar taken by the Wilmington & Manchester Company. The Wilmington & Weldon Stockholders having already authorized their Directors to subscribe thirty thousand dollars, the committee recommended the granting of authority to the Directors in the Wilmington & Manchester Company to subscribe fifteen thousand dollars. After a good deal of discussion the substance of this report was passed in the form of a resolution and the authority granted.

A resolution was passed in favor of petitioning the Legislatures of North and South Carolina to exempt the employees of the Road from military, jury and road duty. In the broad form in which it passed, the resolution asks too much.

The meeting then went into election of officers for the ensuing year—pending the vote for President, a resolution was offered and passed, fixing the salary of the President at three thousand dollars.

T. D. Walker, Esq., President, and the old Board of Directors were re-elected without opposition.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to the officers of the meeting for their courtesy and attention, and to His Excellency, the Governor, for the interest manifested in the work by his personal presence on the occasion.

The Secretaries of the meeting, with R. H. Cowan, Esq., were appointed a committee to prepare the proceedings for publication.

Adjourned to meet in Wilmington on the Wednesday after the third Monday in November next.

We think the feeling in regard to the affairs of the Company is more cheerful than it has been for years.—People begin to see daylight—there is a prospect to get out of the woods at no distant day, and the stock has assumed greater firmness.—*Daily Journal, 26th inst.*

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER INDIAN.—*Boston, Nov.* 17.—A boat containing five of the crew of the wrecked steamer Indian, was picked up at sea, and the seamen have been brought to this port.

The New Shops of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

Yesterday, we availed ourselves of the thanksgiving holiday, to visit the other side of the river and take a look at the new Shops of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company. We found that something had been going on at home, of which we had a very inadequate idea.

These Shops, situated just west of the track and north of the causeway, are designed for the repair and maintenance of the machinery and rolling stock of the Company, and consist of a large and airy Machine Shop, fitted up with tools and with new and handsome machinery requisite for and we should suppose sufficient for all the purposes of the Company. At one end is a beautifully finished and noiselessly working horizontal Steam Engine of twenty-five horse power, supplied with steam from a boiler placed in a room back of it. This boiler, like the engine, is supplied with all the Modern Improvements. From this point we visited the Store Room where all the materials, extra brasses, oil, waste, &c., are kept on proper stands and racks—thence to the Foundry, where a cupola has been erected, and several "flasks" were ready for casting—thence to the Blacksmiths' Shop. The blast for the Cupola is supplied by a large Dimfel fan. In the Blacksmiths' Shops a similar fan finds a blast for all the forges. Next north of the Machine Shop and boiler room, is the Boiler Shop, where boilers will be made and repaired, and all matters in sheet iron attended to, as tender, tanks, etc. This has not yet been put in operation. It will receive heavy tools suited for the operations to be carried on, as shears, punches, etc.

All the foregoing being under the general superintendence of the Master Machinist, are brought together so as to be visited in the shortest possible time.

An archway separates these departments from those under the charge of the Master Carpenter. This arch is intended to measurably separate the parts in case of fire as well as to admit the laying of a track through, if deemed necessary or desirable. The archway is North of the department of the Master Machinist, and of course South of that of the Master Carpenter. Just North of the archway, so as to be as near as possible to the Foundry, will be the Pattern Shop. A large Carpenters' Shop to be fitted with the necessary tools and machinery runs out to the North end of the whole building. It is a fine and convenient apartment. The shafting is hung, but the tools and machinery are not yet in place.

Running East from the North end of the Carpenter Shop, are the Car House and the Painting Shop, with open arches for the admission of cars upon tracks to be laid in them.

We cannot but think that the whole arrangements are admirably planned, and the plans well carried out, so far as they have progressed, the buildings having been recently prepared for occupation, and some portions not yet quite ready for the machinery. There will be facilities sufficient to keep in order any amount of machinery that the Road can possibly hereafter require, and, also to construct the necessary cars and other equipments of that class, and, so far as we can judge, there is every provision for the economy of time and labor. Beyond question the saving to the Company by these shops will be very decided. They are built of brick and present a remarkably tasteful appearance.

It is designed to commence in the spring the erection of a Round House for the protection of the engines, turntable, etc. Although called a Round House, it will have sixteen sides, and we suppose, sixteen tracks. This will also be a greatly needed improvement. The length of wall in the shops and round house, will be about half a mile.

The dimensions of the several rooms or departments are as follows:

Diameter of Rotunda or Round House to be 175 feet. This will communicate with the Machine Shop.

The Machine Shop is 120 by 45; the Blacksmiths' Shop, 60 by 45; Foundry, 50 by 45; centre, containing boiler and store room, 45 by 45; Boiler Shop, 48 by 45; archway, 14 by 45; Pattern Shop, 38 by 22; Carpenters' Shop, 110 by 45; Car House, 60 by 61; Paint Shop, 60 by 48.

The plans and drawings were all furnished by James P. Robertson, Esq., the able and efficient Engineer and Superintendent of the Road, under whose direction the work was executed. The general contract was taken by Mr. G. W. Rose; the sub contract for the brick work was executed by Mr. Keen. The bricks were made, part in this county by Mr. McIlhenny, and part in Bladen by Dr. H. H. Robinson. The roof is covered with galvanized iron.

The whole weight of the floor and roof is thrown upon pilasters springing from piled bases, these pilasters being about twelve feet between centres, and resting each upon four piles. The weight of the intermediate panels of brick work is thrown upon arches between the pillars, so that no piling has been necessary in the spaces between the pilasters. This we believe is a new feature, and a great saving in the item of piling.

Daily Journal, 25th inst.

Thanksgiving

Was observed here yesterday pretty generally by a suspension of business and by services in the various churches, and by innocent amusements; but we are happy to say that no exhibitions of riotousness or dissipation marred the pleasure of the occasion. A good many of the people went to the Sound or elsewhere out of town, and the streets would have worn more than a Sabbath air of quietude had it not been for the strangers who came in to attend the meeting of the stockholders in the Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Company.

During the day the Howard Engine Company was out and presented a fine appearance. They are a noble, serviceable looking body of men, and their bearing has never belied their looks.—*Daily Journal, 25th inst.*

Correspondents.

As a general thing what are called letter-writers, correspondents of newspapers, are somewhat of a nuisance, even when they hail from the great centres of news and commerce, where something is always occurring to make an item or suggest a paragraph. But when these professional correspondents are scattered around in little villages, or located in rural communities, they become a little too bad, for, generally speaking, the only thing upon which they can depend for matter is the local gossip or neighborhood scandal. What good comes of pouring that out through the columns of a newspaper let any thinking man say. If any incident worth recording does occur, forthwith it goes in its first crudeness, with none of the allowances that the judgment and experience of any man fit even to be a local reporter of a respectable paper ought to suggest.

We have noticed this even in the correspondents of our very worthy and esteemed cotemporary of the Petersburg Express, one of whom came out with a flaming attack upon Robinson & Lake's circus, which, whatever the motives of the writer were, or however true he may have thought his account, turned out to be wholly unjust, to use no harsher phrase. Then again an unfortunate difficulty occurs between B. F. Moore, Esq., and some other gentleman—post haste it is in print, in a form that both equally condemn. Again, a ferocious affair is said to have occurred with Robinson's circus, somewhere in Robeson county, N. C., nine-tenths at least of which is exaggeration, and the other tenth is probably mistatement.

This sort of energy we can hardly admire or emulate. We are content to be on the "slow coach" order, to use the courteous term of a North Carolina cotemporary, rather than to lend any of our columns to be a vehicle for what we can neither endorse nor sanction.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company convened in the Court House yesterday (Thursday, Nov. 24th.) at 10 1-2 o'clock. The meeting was organized by calling Col. Josiah Maultsby, of Columbus, to the Chair. It being Thanksgiving day, on motion, the meeting adjourned until Friday—to-day—at 10 o'clock. Col. Maultsby declining to serve as permanent Chairman, Gen. S. R. Chandler, of Sumpter, was called to preside. W. A. Walker and Wm. L. Pitts were appointed Secretaries. The Secretaries, with Messrs. R. H. Cowan and J. M. Timmons, were appointed a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented.

The proxy of the State is held by his Excellency the Governor; that for the town of Wilmington, by T. C. Miller, Esq. The stock formerly held by the State of South Carolina, but now by the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road Company, is represented by Hon. W. S. Ashe and Hon. S. J. Person.

At 20 minutes to 12 o'clock the committee reported that 1,606 shares were represented in person, and 7,593 by proxy, making 9,199 in all, which being a majority, the Chairman pronounced the meeting ready for business. At 15 minutes to 12 T. D. Walker, Esq., President, commenced reading the report of the President and Directors, which, with accompanying documents, was submitted to the stockholders.—*Daily Journal, 25th inst.*

Military.

On Wednesday afternoon the German Volunteers were out for parade and drill under the command of Captain Cornehlsen, being the first turn out since Captain C.'s return home from Europe.

The "Volunteers" turned out with full ranks, and presented a most soldierlike appearance, going through their manœuvres with great accuracy and precision.—We are glad to see that the volunteer spirit is by no means failing among us, but the reverse.

☞ His Excellency Gov. Ellis, arrived here this morning looking remarkably well, although a little tired. He will remain with us to-day and probably to-morrow. His visit is upon business connected with several works of internal improvement.—*Daily Journal, 25th inst.*

☞ We are indebted to the Sampson County Agricultural Society, through their Secretary, T. H. Holmes, Esq., for an invitation to attend the Fair to be held at Clinton, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of December, inst

If we can, we will get up. We have not yet ceased to regret our absence from the Fair at Duplin, although almost unavoidable.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

President and Directors' Report.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, W. & M. R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, Nov. 24th, 1859.

To the Stockholders:

The President and Board of Directors beg leave to submit to the Stockholders the Twelfth Annual Report upon the affairs of the Company, embracing the fiscal year closing on the 30th of September last.

The Board are gratified in being able to report that the results of the year's operations have been surpassed by no previous one, with the exception of the year '57, which was a year of unequalled prosperity to Rail Road enterprises throughout the country. But whilst the past year has not been equal to that, the indications of the probable business for the coming year warrant them in saying that they think it will equal, if not exceed, even that year.

Annexed will be found the Report of the General Superintendent, and the Account Current and Exhibit of the Treasurer. The Report will show, in detailed statement, what has been the extent and character of the transportation service during the year, as well as the present condition of the Roadway department and its demands for the ensuing year.

Upon reference to the Abstract of Receipts, it will be observed that the gross revenue of the Road for the year has been $127,043 55. From the Abstract of Expenditures, that the cost of operating has been $217,250 48; leaving nett revenue equal to $209,793 07—the operating expenses being, after making some deductions adverted to by the Superintendent, 47¾ per cent. of the gross receipts.

The nett earnings upon entire cost of Road have been 8.58 per cent. Upon capital stock and debt together, 5.36 per cent. Upon capital stock alone, 18.61 per cent. After deducting interest paid upon debt, the nett earnings upon capital stock have been 11.61 per cent.

A comparison of the business of the past year, with that of the preceding one, will show an increase in this respect, upon

Through Travel,	$1,239 71
Way do.	4,679 72
Freight and Minor Sources,	36,794 88
Mails,	2,137 50
	$44,851 81
Adding diminution in operating expenses for the year,	5,817 01
Shows nett gain for the year over business of the last,	$50,668 82

And it may be said that the gain has really been larger than this, for in previous years it has been customary in Reports from this office to substract from the year's expenses liabilities which were due to former years, but now these payments have not been deducted, but have been charged to the year's operating expenses. This has been done for the reason that these accounts are now very much reduced, and must very soon be entirely settled up and paid.

This is the largest comparative increase which the Road has made in any year since its completion. The increase is one which, it will be observed, is of a reliable character.—That is, it is derived from the local business of the road, and therefore not so reliable to fluctuation as it would be, were it from a foreign or through business. The increase realized from the through travel has been slight. This though, should occasion no surprise, when it is known that we have had to contend against the most vigorous competition which we have ever experienced. There have been semi-weekly lines of ocean steamers plying between the cities of Charleston and Savannah, and Northern ports carrying passengers at very reduced fares; and the over-land routes have not been wanting in the most active exertions to divert travel from us. Under these circumstances we may safely regard the revenue derived from this source as well secured, so long as we can offer to the traveling public the same advantages in point of time, comfort and regularity, that we have heretofore done.

From Treasurer's Exhibit, it will be seen that the total amount with which he stands chargeable for the year has been $490,403 59

His disbursements as shown on the other side have been, 402,410 58
Amount of assets in hand at the close of the year, 87,903 01

$490.403 59

These disbursements consist of the following items:

Current Expenses for operating Road,	$217,250 48
Balance of Interest account and premium on Exchange,	78,924 93
Reduction of Debt,	62,530 18
Interest on anticipated payments on Capital Stock, paid in stock,	1,950 00
Amount paid on construction account,	32,179 32
Amount paid for filling trestle,	5,396 79
Negro bond for 1859,	87 50
On account foundation for Engine Rotunda,	435 29
Balance charged to profit and loss,	3,656 09
Making aggregate disbursements for the year,	$402,410 58
To which add assets on hand,	87,993 01
Total,	$490,403 59

The Capital Stock of the Company has been increased this year to the amount of $2,196 15. Of this amount there has been paid in stock, for accrued interest on anticipated payments on account of Capital Stock, under a resolution of Stockholders in 1851, $1,950 00, and the balance $246 15, has been paid in cash.

The Construction account for the year has amounted to $32,179 32, of which amount much the largest portion has been expended upon workshops. The estimates for these, up to this point in the progress of the construction of them, have not been exceeded, and the whole will be built at a cost commensurate with the estimates, or, if any, a very little over.

The Superintendent's Report makes reference to the large quantity of material consumed in the repair of Bridges and Trestles. These latter are expensive to be kept in thorough repair, and they should be kept in no other condition, which renders it important that at the earliest moment practicable they should be enbanked. It is contemplated to enter more largely than heretofore upon this work, during the coming year.

The reduction in debt has been made by payments applied as follows:

Investment in Income Bonds,	$3,000 00
Paid Bonds secured by hypothecation of Stock of W. & W. R. R. Co., owned by this Company,	60,000 00
Paid Requisitions payable,	813 64
" Scrip Bonds,	2,100 00
" Pay Roll Account,	676 77
" Open Accounts,	1,314 31
	$67,904 72
Increase Bills payable, $3,078 38	
" Negro Bonds, 2,296 16	5,374 54
Amount debt reduced,	$62,530 18

The debt of the Company is as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds,	$596 000 00
Second " "	200,000 00
Income " "	174,000 00
Bonds secured by hypothecation of Stock in W. & W. R. R.,	90,000 00
Bills payable,	111,886 30
Other liabilities, (see Treasurer's Account Current,)	26,323 37
	$1,198,209 67
Less Assets in hands of Treasurer,	83,219 60
	$1,114,990 07

At the Annual Meeting in '57, a scheme was proposed for converting a portion of the debt of the Company into preferred stock. It conflicted with the charter, and consequently made it necessary that application should be made to the Legislatures of North and South Carolina for such an amendment as would authorise the issue. These applications were made during the last sittings of those two bodies. The amendment was granted in North Carolina, but failed in South Carolina, in consequence of the bill, together with many others, not being reached on the calendar before the adjournment, after having been favorably reported on by the committee to whom it was referred. Should the stockholders, therefore, think it desirable to prosecute the matter, a new application will have to be made to the approaching Legislature of South Carolina. The principal question involved, is: Whether the stock could be sold if the power to do so should be granted. We entertain the same unabated confidence in the scheme, so far as its utility and practical working out is concerned, provided the sale can be effected, that we did two years ago when it was first introduced before the stockholders. We cannot say that we entertain as much confidence in the probability of a sale now, as we did then. For though at the large money centres the rate of interest on money loaned on short time rules lower than it did several years ago, it is not the case generally through the country; nor has the desire for investment in rail road stocks generally been enhanced, or confidence in them strengthened in that time. Bank investments and State Bonds carrying seven and eight per cent. interest, are preferred to rail road stocks or securities of any kind, and the facility with which they can be purchased, from the quantity of late upon market, has gradually awakened the seekers for investment to endeavor to procure those rates upon securities which are unattended by that chance of casualty which is considered to belong to rail road stocks. When the plan was first proposed, we then said that we regarded it doubtful whether the sale could be effected, and we only now repeat what was then said, expressing a slightly increased doubt produced by changes wrought since that time. If, however, it could be made, the receipts of your Road would then enable the Board to declare remunerating dividends, as it would remove so large a portion of the debt which first falls due, that the means now applied to extinguishing it could then be distributed. Its principal benefit would be the acceleration of a larger dividend than can otherwise be made. In compliance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting, the application for amendment of the charter was made, and the amendment obtained is hereto appended for the information of the stockholders.

If it be the purpose of stockholders to act under it, when a like amendment shall be obtained from South Carolina, then it would become necessary to be determined whether, should only a small portion of the stock find purchasers, it would be advisable to make such a sale, or should the sale be restricted to a large proportion of the whole issue, say one-third or more.

During the present year, for the first time, a portion of your bonded debt has matured. It consisted of bonds to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars, payable on the first day of May last. Of these sixty thousand dollars was met, and the remaining fifteen thousand your creditor reserved, payable on the first of May next. The ratio of debt extinguished this year has been a little over five per cent., and leaving the Treasurer with an amount of assets in hand much larger than usual at the close of the fiscal year, making it equivalent to a virtual reduction of the debt for the year of 7 1-5 per cent. Had a portion of these assets been of a character that a direct application of them to the debt could have been made, it might have been diminished some twenty-one thousand dollars more than it has been. This portion consisted of Government certificates, which were available only in an indirect manner. They could not be negotiated directly, here at all, and elsewhere, only by submitting to a heavier discount than was deemed prudent or proper. They, therefore, had to be used in conjunction with the Company's corporate notes, by giving these notes for the face of the certificates and pledging the latter on deposit as collateral security. This operation of course has enlarged the Bills Payable Account, whilst it has on the other hand swollen the assets in hand.

The finances of your Company are now in good condition, and you will be able to go on, regularly meeting your debts as they mature without difficulty, and at the same time to progress with the work upon the Road necessary for giving it a more permanent character, and providing the improvements for conducting its business with more security, facility and expedition. The Board believe that they can say, without intending to furnish grounds for any unreasonable expectations, that your Road, without some adverse revulsion, which cannot now be foreseen, will at an early day be capable of affording to its stockholders some remuneration for the investment which they have made, even though no such appliance for the reduction of debt as the sale of preferred stock be adopted, however desirable it may be. By the completion of the Workshops, which will enable us to economize in this department of the service, and to have all the machinery and rolling stock kept in more efficient order, and from the prospects of a progressive business, we do not doubt that we shall be able by that time to lay aside a fund for the extinguishment of the debt, and have a surplus for distribution.

In the month of December, a re-construction of the system of through tickets between North and South was effected.—The rate of fare upon which it was based was higher than it had been under the former system for a great portion of the line between New York and New Orleans which brought the fares to so high a figure as almost to neutralize the benefits derivable from them. Whether in point of fact we have been benefited pecuniarily by them as we have had to take them, and how much, it is difficult to say. One thing is certain, that they have become from usage an indispensable convenience to the travelling public, and one which no road that has a proper regard for its character as a public highway can afford to repudiate, unless the obstacles in the way of attaining them would amount to a sacrifice of its interests. In this view of the matter, if not with the expectation that increased receipts would flow from them, it was important and desirable to have them. Without them, we felt that we must lose, whether, with them, we should or should not be the gainer.

In the month of August, a contract was effected with the Post Office Department for conveying the great mails by twice-daily service at an advance of fifty dollars per mile upon the former contract pay for same service, so that we now receive three hundred dollars, instead of two hundred and fifty, per mile. The contract began on the 1st of July, and expires at the end of four years. It has been executed and returned to the Department, and by it a copy forwarded to the Company's office.

The stockholders in the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company convened here on the 10th inst., and at the meeting a resolution was passed authorizing their Board of Directors to make a corporate subscription to the stock of an Ocean Steam Line, which it is in contemplation to establish between this port and New York, provided that this Company would make a reasonable subscription to the same.—The policy of making such a subscription, and if made, the amount, are questions which the Board refer to the stockholders for their consideration and action.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. D. WALKER, *President.*

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO CHARTER THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be lawful for the president and directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, with the consent of the stockholders, to create preferred stock and issue certificates therefor, to an amount not exceeding three thousand shares, and to sell and dispose of the same for the purpose of liquidating so much of the debt of the said company.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That in order to render the said stock available for the purpose aforesaid, the said president and directors are hereby further empowered to guarantee to the purchasers the payment of annual dividends thereon, not exceeding eight dollars per share, by pledging the income of the said company over and above its current expenses, and the interest on its unpaid debts.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company are hereby empowered to sell and dispose of any stocks which it may hold, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

[*Ratified the 15th day of February,* 1859.]

Superintendent's Report.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, W. & M. R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1859.

T. D. WALKER, Esq., *President:*

Sir:—For the information of yourself and the Board of Directors, the following Report of the business of the Road for the fiscal year ending 30th Sept., is respectfully submitted.

For details, I refer you to the usual accompanying tables. From Abstracts A. and B. of Receipts and Expenditures, the following results are taken, viz:

Receipts from Through Travel,	$141,053 45
" " Way "	75,376 77
" " Freight "	161,008 19
" " Mails "	44,887 50
" " Minor Sources,	4,717 64
	$427,043 55
Expenditures, *Ordinary & Extraordinary,*	217,250 48
Leaving nett Revenue amounting to	$209,793 07
Amount of nett Revenue in 1858,	159,124 25
Showing gain of	$50,668 82

or 32 per cent. nearly, over the nett receipts of the previous year.

Included in the above statement of expenditures are items to the amount of $6,376 47 on account of old depts for operating prior to 1858—together with the cost of 15 new freight cars, (say $8,500,) not needed to cover deterioration, but (as will be seen by comparison of freight receipts for the last two years) required to meet the increased business of the Road. Crediting Expense Account by these two amounts, the ratio of receipts to expenses will be as 100:47½.

The policy of reducing gradually, and as nearly as practicable, the operations of the Road to a strictly cash system, has been closely adhered to. Few accounts have been allowed to stand over during the past year, after presentation for payment.

The credit balances standing upon my Estimate and Account Books, together with memoranda statement of accounts outstanding against the Company, show that our present indebtedness is smaller than any previous time.

It is believed our business will in future enable us to require the prompt presentation of accounts, and which can be as readily met. Nothing more than this will tend to place at our command the best quality of materials and good labor at the lowest prices, and secure to our service faithful and reliable contractors. The increasing demand for labor, throughout our section of the country, admonishes us to persevere in this policy until we shall successfully attain its adoption.

Until within the present year no just comparison of the expenditures in the different departments could be arrived at, owing to the many settlements constantly being made upon old accounts. With rigid adherence to the practice of prompt payments, this embarrassment will be avoided; and, while a more correct judgment can be formed of the wants and expenditures in the several departments, habits of forethought, business scrutiny and economy will also be engendered in the heads of the various departments.

By reference to statement C., which affords comparison of receipts from the several years' operations, it will be seen that

The item of through travel has increased over the preceding year, $1,239 71
Do. do. way do. do. 4,679 72
Do. do. freight and minor sources, 36,794 88
Do. do. mail, 2,137 50

Total increase in gross receipts, $44,851 81

The number of through passengers carried both ways, has been 28,577½—being 468½ more than were carried last year. Of this number, 7,613½ were brought to, or diverged from, our Road at Florence.

The total movement of through passengers would be equivalent to 4,399,435 carried over one mile of road.

The number of way passengers, both 1st and 2d class, has been 59,502½, and shows an increase in heads of 6,881½ over the previous year. By joint average of the two classes, it will be found that this number has been moved over 39½ miles—equivalent to a total movement of 2,350,349 over one mile.

Reference to statement F. will show that the down freights to Wilmington have increased largely in the item of Naval Stores. There have been brought down 43,928 more barrels, or an increase in this description of freight of over 31 per cent. A small increase in the receipts of Cotton at this point will also be observed. This was doubtless the result of yellow fever prevailing at Charleston so late last fall.

Statement G. exhibits a falling off in the receipts of Cotton at Kingsville, greater, by some 1000 bales, than the increase at this place; but by an inspection of that table it will be seen that this decrease occurs only from stations next to and east of Florence. The total transportation of this staple has been 1,567 bales in excess of the amount carried the previous year.

A summary of the products received at the several outlets of the Road exhibits an increase under the head of what was formerly classified "*Down Freight,*" or Exports, amounting to $20,361 29.

Up Freights, or such articles as are intended for consumption in the interior, show an increase of $12,305 57, or 34 per cent. Over $10,000 of this increase is from freight through and out of Wilmington. There has been a decrease in both outward and inward freights at Kingsville, amounting to something over $2,000—while at Florence there has been an increase in both outward and inward freights, amounting to $4,264.

The up freighting business from Wilmington has not yet reached that point of development which, under the auspices that usually favor sea-port towns, might fairly be expected. While the ratio of increase in this branch of our business is greater through Wilmington than through Florence and Kingsville, yet, with the superior facilities for receiving goods through Charleston, it may be apprehended that this relative difference in favor of Wilmington cannot be maintained. Many of the import freights are brought through Charleston for distribution on our line, which bear first a tax upon the Charleston Road equal to that put upon them if sent from Wilmington, with the additional expense of transportatioc from Kingsville or Florence to the point of destination. This is only submitted to by the shipper or consumer on account of the greater expedition and certainty afforded by steam marine service a Charleston.

The number of miles run by Passenger Trains during the year was	251,120
And the receipts from "Passage" per mile run were	$0 86
The number of miles run by Freight Trains was	72,108
And the receipts per mile run, excluding minor sources, were	$2 23
Total mileage of all Trains, including Gravel Trains, was	326,421
Average receipts from all sources per mile run	$1 31

The cost per mile run for

"Maintenance of Way," was	28	cents nearly.
"Locomotive Repairs,"	07	" "
Passenger Coach Repairs,	03.9	" "
Freight Cars, (including 15 new ones,)	03.5	" "
Fuel	03.6	" "
Oil, Fluid, Tallow and Waste,	01.3	" "
Engineers and Firemen,	05.7	" "
Conductors and Train Hands,	03.5	" "
Stations, Agents and Hands,	05.2	" "
Printing and Advertising	00.4	" "
On all other accounts, except Ferry,	02.9	" "
Total cost per mile for operating, excluding Ferry account,	65.0	" "

business.

The operations of the Road have at no former period been conducted more economically or more successfully in point of regularity and freedom from accident. Fewer mail failures have been made; nor has any accident worthy of note occurred to either mail or freight trains. For regularity in our connections, we might challenge any Road of the same length in the country.

The despatch and delivery of freights have been prompt and uninterrupted. Occasional losses have sometimes been sustained, though of a trivial character, and can be traced partly to our inferior Station accommodations and the want of proper means for their protection. Important improvements are now progressing at several points on the line of Road, which, when finished, will lessen these risks and secure greater conveniences and facilities for the despatch of

The Roadway and Track have received the usual attention, and are in better order than at date of my last Report. The removal of old cross-ties has been continued through the year, and 81,000 new ones put in. There is at this time a larger amount of materials of this kind on hand than at any former period, and I think a smaller amount than usual will be needed the ensuing year.

The Roadway has been cleaned off, and the ditches generally well opened, while the Track has been brought up to the surface, and in other respects secured for the winter's operations. Some improvements are called for in the Roadbed at several points, which may require a small addition to the force engaged on "Road Repairs" the ensuing year.

A review of our operations the past two years clearly demonstrates the value and importance of a liberal outlay in the maintenance of Track. In some few places the Rail begins to show deterioration, and requires renewal. Two hundred tons will be needed to supply this want, and I suggest the purchase at an early day.

More work than usual has been expended upon Trestles and Bridges, as will be noticed by reference to the Abstract of Expenditures. A much larger quantity of materials has been worked into these structures than during any previous year. The amount used has been nearly 1,000,000 feet, and explains fully the excess in expenditures under this head over those of the last year. Upon Great Pee Dee Trestle a large force was employed in repairs for a period of nearly seven months. Little Pee Dee, Lumber and Black River Trestles have also been carefully repaired during the past spring and summer. Other Trestles, of minor character, have been overhauled or renewed, and wall culverts substituted at several points for the open Trestle work. This latter work I propose to push forward hereafter as rapidly as the means for executing the necessary dirt work will permit.

Extensive renewals will be called for each succeeding year, in this department, so long as these structures remain open; and the increasing consumption of materials for this purpose, together with their growing scarcity contiguous to the road, must augment largely the expend tures.

Lynch's Creek, Lumber River and Little Pee Dee Bridges have received extensive repairs, and the two first newly covered and re-roofed. The work of covering Little Pee Dee Bridge, and preparing it for new roof, will be completed in few days. Brunswick and Aligator Bridges are also in hand, receiving thorough overhauling and repairs, and will be newly roofed. This work will be accomplished shortly; and when completed, these structures will be fully as good as when first built.

These heavy repairs have been occasioned chiefly by the long exposure of the Bridges without covering—causing the timbers first to sob, and then, under cover, to dry rot and fall into rapid decay. The material (American black iron) originally used for the roofing, has also been found to answer an indifferent purpose. For uses of this kind it is troublesome, and in the end will prove more expensive than other descriptions of metal roofing.

In the Locomotive department, no changes of material consequence has been made since my last Annual Report. No new Engines have been purchased, and the stock on hand has proved sufficient for the business of the year. But, while the work of repairs has kept fully up to the ordinary depreciation, only a small surplus of motive power has been at hand to relieve us of embarrassment in case of accidents. The Freight Engines are not of proper capacity for the present business of the Road. Suitable machines, (though not requiring much additional weight,) would do one-third more work at a very small additional cost. Two more Engines should be purchased for the freight service. The naval store business will doubtless be heavier the ensuing year than ever heretofore, and proper provision should be made immediately for it. With the relief afforded by this purchase, and the occupancy of our new shops, ample means will be allowed for keeping the passenger stock in good order, and making it quite equal to the wants of the year.

In the Car Department, the passenger stock remains the same. The old coaches have been brushed up and improved generally. Two of them thoroughly rebuilt and refurnished, and several painted over. One mail car has been rebuilt and converted into a good baggage car.

An addition to the Freight Stock has been made of ten new box cars, and five flats. These have been built at our own shops, and are substantially constructed and fitted.

The present indications of an increased passenger business makes it desirable that an addition of two new coaches be made to the present stock. The necessity for additional freight stock will be met by the construction of twenty or more new ones in our own shops, which, with the regular work of repairs upon passenger cars, will give full employment to our force the next several months. I therefore recommend the purchase of the coaches.

In August, we gained possession of the new Blacksmith and Machine Shops, together with the Foundry, and the old buildings formerly used for shops, were immediately torn down and removed.

The new shops are well equipped in the several departments, and add materially to our facilities for executing work, as also to the proper protection and comfort of our men. The wood, or car shops, are rapidly advancing to completion, and will be partly occupied the present month. Early in December, I hope to have them turned over in a finished state.

At date of my last Report, there had been expended on account

Foundation for Shops, the sum of	$8,957 00
Total expenditures for Shops the past year, including the Stationary Engine, Cupola and fixtures for Foundry—Fixtures for Blacksmith Shops—Shafting and Pullies for Machine Shop, and new Machinist's tools,	$26,518 35
Making amount expended on Shops to 1st October, 1859,	$35,475 35

A new cast iron Turn Table, with substantially piled foundations, has been constructed to form the centre of the proposed New Engine Rotunda. Total cost of table and foundations, $1,663 54.

There has been expended upon improvements on the line of the Road, embracing wood and water houses—overseer's houses, and Manchester shed, $2,569 49.

The balance of the $32,179 32, expended under the head of construction, has been for settlement of old claims for land damages, costs in sundry old suits and an account for maps furnished while the road was being built.

A new and commodious brick Ware-house has just been built at Sumter, and is nearly ready to be occupied.

The foundations are completed and the materials delivered for a similar one at Marion, which can be finished during the winter. Several wooden Ware-houses will have to be built the ensuing year, at other points, together with plain ticket offices, and pass